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MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Geneva Gazette.
SAD THOUGHTS.Go, Idler, tempt me not—my tears,
In spite of mirth, will flow,
That mirth to musing grief appears—
Like madness—Idler go.There is a time for revelling,
Beside the dark, dark hour,
When midnight haps her raven wing
O'er sorrow's lonely bower.There is a place for pleasure's tread,
Remote from haunts like mine,
Where mirth may fill the giddy head,
That beauty's wreaths entwine,But let the viol cease to play—
That has the dance inspir'd—
It vainly bids my heart be gay,
My weary limbs untir'd.I would not change the reverie
Of midnight sighs and tears,
For pleasure's halcyon song of glee
That charm'd my younger years.There's joy in music, bliss in smiles,
And happiness in love,
But solitude the heart beguiles
To ecstasy above.I'd rather hear a heavenly lyre,
An angel's smile obtain,
An angel's breast with friendship fire,
Than taste such glee again.And haply o'er my lone retreat,
In loneliness hov'ring near,
Some seraph bosom now may beat
With joy to find me here.O could I fath' that sinless form,
And drink that seraph's breath,
Gladly my heart would meet the storm,
That yields the sufferer death.

From a volume entitled, "Poems of Youth, by a Family Circle," supposed to be the productions of Mr. Rose's family, Liverpool.

I'll be a fairy, and drink the dew,
And creep through the hallowed flowers,
And sleep in the violet's tender blue,
And dance in the evening hours.My music shall be the soft love gales
Which sigh through the dark green trees,
And heaven's breath swell the gossamer sails
With which I swim the breeze.The glow-worm shall be my gentle light,
And a lily's cup my bed;
And I'll warm me in the sweet moon light,
And on fallen roses tread.And ever fresh the grass shall grow
Around my mystic ring,
And little murmurs, sweet and low,
Shall answer when I sing.And I will hold a fairy court,
And call each slumbering fly,
And wild and shady will we sport,
As the twilight fades away.I'll be a fairy, and drink the dew,
And creep through the hallowed flowers,
And sleep on the violet's tender blue,
And dance in the evening hours.For the Maryland Gazette.
AN ADVENTURE IN KENTUCKY.
From the Manuscript volume of a
Tour through the United States.

It was a delightful evening in

May 1820, when, on my tour thro'

the western country, I got to the

banks of the head waters of the

Licking. The rain which had been

descending in torrents for several

days before, had swelled the river

to such a degree, that to cross it

either by ford or in a boat, had be-

come absolutely impossible; so there

was nothing left me, but to turn my

horse and try to gain some house,

where I might claim the hospitality

of its inmates till the morning, for

by that time it was supposed

the flood would have subsided. I ac-

cordingly retraced the path which had

conducted me to the river, and soon

found myself on a considerable eleva-

tion, whence I had a view of the

country for some distance round. The

moon stood high in the heavens, and

the broad sheets of her silvery light,

resting on the forest-covered breasts

of the distant hills, formed a lovely

contrast to the deeper hue of the

shaded vallies, whence the rolling

and swelling of the water ascended

in confused and monotonous sound.

A clump of Lombardy-noblares, rear-

ing at a short distance, their grace-

fully waving heads into the noctur-

nal sky, indicated "some dwelling

near," and I steered my course to-

wards them. A path winding on

the side of a hill through an under-

wood of low pine and chestnut, soon

brought me to the massive gate of an

inclosure of iron railing, which was

raised on a low foundation of stone,

and sustained at intervals by massy

quadrangular pillars. This gate o-

pened into an avenue of aged oaks,

that spread their gnarled foliage-co-

vered branches across the sombre

way, and an eternal silence seemed

to have taken possession of the

stone, save where some insect sent forth its shrill shrill, or where the mocking-bird warbled his ever-varying note. I soon got in sight of an elegantly constructed house, before which the avenue spread into an extensive lawn. Close shaven parterres, bordered by blooming lemon and orange trees, formed a gentle ascent towards the dwelling, and immediately before the door, a flight of marble steps glittered in the pallid moon-beam! I dismounted from my horse and stepped at the door. A liveried white servant appeared; I explained to him the nature of my call, and he immediately ushered me into the house. I entered a small apartment, the furniture of which, though not gaudy, was exquisite. Thick Brussels carpeting spread a tissue of eastern flowers over the floor, which, where not covered, shewed to be of polished marble. Large oil paintings, executed in a superior manner and cased in carved frames richly gilt, almost concealed three of its walls, while the fourth was covered by a Venetian mirror that spread its limpid bosom above an organ of mahogany inlaid with gold; but the most acceptable piece of furniture was a large velvet-covered sofa, soft and elastic as the couch of a Hour. Books in Italian, French, and English, lay in many parts of the room. On looking into them, I found they were of a serious contemplative cast, neither novel nor poetry was among them, save M. de Staél's *Corinna* and Young's *Night Thoughts*. The servant who had received me at the door now entered with wine and bread, he placed them on a side table and requested me in broken English to partake of the refreshment, at the same time adding Signora Leona would be down presently. I drank a glass or two of the wine and then took my seat on the sofa with a volume of *Bourdalone* in my hand. In the mean time the supper-table was arranged and the long expected Signora Leona entered. I had anticipated the appearance of some romantic being, and was consequently a good deal disappointed, in discovering an elderly good looking second-rate sort of a woman, who with a deep courtesy beckoned me to be seated at the table, and at the same time, half in Italian half in English apologised for the absence of her mistress, who, she told me, was detained by indisposition, from doing the honours of the house, I had luckily, during my stay in the land "ghe bagna l'on el'altro mare," acquired a sufficient knowledge of Italian to reply to the apology in the Duenna's native language; I also intimated that if my professional assistance could prove acceptable to the lady, I should think myself happy in being permitted to return part of the obligation under which her kind hospitality was placing me. The dame seemed delighted on hearing me utter the liquid accents of her classic land; "ah," said she, "you have been to Italy, you have seen Rome and Venice and Naples, how glad I am to hear myself addressed in the language of my home—but" continued she, suddenly checking herself, as a thought flashed across her mind, "as for my dear mistress, I know she will be very grateful for your proffered assistance, but alas—earth and human skill can offer no relief to her malady." Nevertheless I will go and see her, I will tell her a gentleman is here, who has been to Italy, and I am confident, if it be possible for her to come down, she will see you—For, believe me sir, during three years have we not seen a single being with whom we could have spoken in our own tongue, and I know my lady will be pleased to hear from her native land, perhaps you may have known some of her relations; for there are many of them of high and noble degree, among the chiefs of our happy country. I replied that my stay in Italy had been of several years, that I had returned thence but a few months ago, and that my introductions there, had made me acquainted with many of the more distinguished of its citizens. She now asked my permission to withdraw for a moment; and after about half an hour's absence, she returned with her mistress. Dear George you know by my former correspondence, that on my tour thro' different parts of the world I have seen many

of its most celebrated beauties, you know too, that nothing of am'ry day stile can excite my admiration, and that I have often set playing with my watch-knife, while crowds of beauties, where thronging round some famed bollé to offer the devours of their admiration, but as I live, George, I never saw any thing like this woman—No flaw, no fault (save an abhorr'd paleness perhaps) could have been pointed out by the most scrupulous connoisseur, all was symmetry, antique and perfection—The high bald snowy forehead, over-shaded by glossy and smoothly divided black hair, the Grecian nose, the precisely marked thin classical lip, the dark eye with its brilliant lustre beaming over the waning lily of the cheek, and the beautiful, but thin shape, displayed beneath an exquisitely worked dress of linen-cambric, bordered with deep Brussels lace, while over her shoulders was thrown, notwithstanding the warmth of the season, a superb shawl of cashmere, I say, all these together, presented the most lovely, most beautiful woman, that was ever beheld by mortal eye. She received my bow with complaisance, and immediately seated herself on the sofa, while her older attendant, drew the shawl more closely around her, as if to prevent every approach of air, from injuring the delicate health of her lady. As the duenna had made my introduction, our conversation soon became lively, we spoke of her country, of Europe, of the love of our homes and the memory of the past; and if I had at first admired the unrivalled beauty of her form, I stood now amazed within the effulgence of her extraordinary mind, which having gradually disengaged itself from the beaten track of the conversation usually followed on first introductions, soared within the regions of a most luxuriant fancy, dwelt now within the sphere of sacred recollections, then flew off with bold confidence to the gilded vistas of never-fading hope. I feel even now flattered at the recollection, that the sentiments in my bosom, corresponding to the enthusiasm which was kindled in her own, contributed towards the disclosure of her feelings, and even assisted in exciting them, and I am proud to think that I have been held worthy to receive the rich outpourings of such a heart, that I have been able to follow the eagle-flight of such a mind!

The hectic flush, which during our animated conversation had spread over her lovely face and neck now faded away, and a deadly weakness seemed to overpower her. I advanced towards her with the utmost anxiety, but she waved her hand declining my assistance, and after a few minutes of repose again addressed me. "Attempt not" said she: "to proffer help, when help is vain—I am accustomed to these occasional swoons, they do not alarm me, but they remind me of that last long repose, which shall cure every ill. Ah, but a few years ago, and this emaciated body bloomed strong and proud in the exuberance of youthful health, but a few years ago, and a buoyant happy soul breathed animation thro' this wasted frame—but far be it from me to spend the few remaining moments of my life in useless repining; no, let my memory dwell with gratitude on all the happiness which once was mine, nor suffer me to believe, because those times are past, that there is nought but illusion in the devotion of love, the triumph of talent, and the exulting thrill of gratified ambition. Tho' I can enjoy them no longer, I behold them as a man would the toys which made him happy in his childhood, his views and wishes now are changed, but his eye will dwell with a smile on the trifles which once occupied a place in his mind, now filled with higher aims. In what other point of view can I consider the things that belong to this world? I feel that my soul belongs to it no longer; that I stand at the very threshold of immortality, that I have matured from the infancy of earth to the manhood of heaven—yes, I stand now at the brink of the grave. Yesterday's sun, which I gazed on while it set behind the western mountains, shall I behold setting no more!—Interrupt me not, on this I cannot be deceived; I feel that this is the last effort of ex-haunted life, but listen to my story

—the freedom and quickness with which we have penetrated into each other's feelings, convinces me, that my confidence will not be thrown away.

I am the daughter of one of Naples' noblest houses. From a long train of ancestors, renowned for deeds of valour, and respected also among those who pursue the paths of science, I inherited admiration for all that was great and noble, and a lively desire to excel in all that it was befitting a woman to excel in. My mother died during my infancy, and my father devoted every care and attention to me, I was the child of his doating love, for my only brother was far away gathering glory in the fields of battle.

I may now with propriety assert, that the love and attention of my parent were not thrown away on me. The talents which nature had bestowed I cultivated with all the enthusiasm of ambition, and having the advantage of the most skilful teachers, I soon excelled in all the accomplishments of my own sex, and in many of yours. The genial influence of southern clime showed itself in the precocity alike of my physical as mental strength, and while I was pursuing with rapidity the lofty path of science, I appeared a full grown woman at the age of fifteen. I was courted and admired, and every tribute of adulation but served to inflame my soul to bolder exertion.

It was not the crowd only of my acquaintance, upon whose judgment I set this value; no, many of my country's most distinguished men honoured me with the smile of their approbation, and amongst these I am proud to name Count Victor Alfieri. Hitherto I had lived for the enthusiasm of art only, and my destiny seemed to be traced in the heavens by a succession of benign constellations; but a new era was now to commence in my life, and the rosy dawn of a day promising happiness, was soon to be overcast by the clouds of misfortune.

When I had reached my seventeenth year I got acquainted with Louis Pallaty, a young Polander, but lately introduced into the circles of Naples. He had served with distinguished merit in the campaigns of Spain, and was highly esteemed by all who knew him. Rather cold and appalling in his personal appearance, he possessed the power of fascinating in conversation to a degree which I never saw equalled by any other man. Our acquaintance soon became intimate, we loved, and were shortly to be married.

It may perhaps surprise you that I should take pleasure in relating that which generally has been made a point of delicate concealment amongst my sex—but it would be a severe infliction indeed upon me were I, on the very brink of death, to deny myself the gratification of retracing my life's happiest moments. Alas! I find an indescribable pleasure even whilst dwelling upon those that have been fraught with horror and despair; that have thrown me, young and born for the exquisite enjoyment of life, to the verge of the grave. Does not the mariner who leaves his home, tho' it be for a fairer, brighter land, to which all whom he loves have gone before, whilst he is setting the sail for the voyage, while the pennon flutters and the barge is leaving the shore, cast a lingering look, on the retreating scene of his past joys and sorrows; and at the very moment that he leaves the dear loved coast for ever, will not his love, twined strongly alike round his woes and his bliss, burst most powerful at his heart? The affinity existing between the soul of Pallaty and mine, though developed with rapidity, was yet gradual in its appearance. At first I deemed him, what we usually call a man of the world, cultivated in mind, but cold in feelings; for I had frequently observed him smiling, and as I thought with scorn, when the strongest excitements of our nature, love, patriotism, self-devotion, or ambition, formed the subject of conversation. At our evening walks through the luxuriant scenery that stretches round Naples like an open paradise, where memory and fancy alike conspire to wake the soul to her noble flights, he remained calm and composed, among the enthusiastic exclamations of surrounding spectators—but by

degrees the depth of his soul was made light before my view; the calm exterior that seemed to chill the heart in its very warmer emotion, vanished when in social converse with me; his eye was kindled, his bosom heaved free as if relieved of a burthen, the tongue gave glowing expression to every strong emotion of his breast, and his mind soared within the vast regions of the most luxuriant fancy. My vanity was gratified on thinking that I had called into the life those stirring powers, or what was equal, that before me he designed to give reins to their eagle flight, as one who could with him, mount the car of Titan, and measure the expanse of the vasty heavens. They who have never loved, cannot appreciate the value of this intellectual intercourse, nor would they admit the rapid increase it produces of moral strength. But let us remember that it sets beings as guardians upon each other, in whose bosoms glows a rivalship of spiritual excellence; and that the improvement produced by this contest is not intended to raise them above the vicissitudes of this world only, but that it is interwoven with their brightest hopes of immortality.

She checked the speed of her declamation for a moment, its animation had tinged her cheek with a pale rose-hue, her eye was raised to heaven, and a tear quivered on its silvery lash.

Thus far, she continued after a short pause, our intercourse had been happy, but it was soon doomed to change. My brother, whom I had not seen for eight years, returned home at the conclusion of peace. My happiness seemed now to have reached its summit, all who surrounded me loved me, and all in whom I took interest were with me. But, too soon alas! I discovered that the difference in character between my brother and Pallaty, prevented their cordial friendship. Bruno had imbibed the principles of that army in whose destinies he had shared a long time; many of those feelings, which we think the most serious and holy, appeared to him trifling or of non-existence; gallantry supped in his bosom the place of love, and a sovereign contempt of danger, an impetuous readiness to take and avenge the shadow of an insult, were the idols he adored under the name of courage and honour. He not startled at my dwelling on a brother's imperfections, his faults have been expiated with his life, and no improper feelings lead me to disclose them; alas, it was not innate depravity that had produced them, but the unhappy combination of events. Young and pliant, his mind susceptible of every impression, he had at the age of sixteen left his paternal mansion for the seat of war; and how could he avoid espousing feelings and maxims, by which the whole army were actuated. Very soon after Pallaty and Bruno had met the first time, I observed, they could never be friends—you may easily conceive that the prospect of a brother's and husband's variance, could not but prove afflicting to me. I endeavoured in vain to form a link of alliance between them, Pallaty was as silent as the grave when I ventured to speak of Bruno, and my brother never ceased to wound my feelings with his sneers and jests about the proud Polander. Besides the difference of character, another cause operated to increase Bruno's aversion to Pallaty. On his return from the army he had been received with so much cordiality, and I may add distinction by the Neapolitans, that his vanity was exalted to its highest pitch. An agreeable light conversation, manners exquisitely polished, and perfect personal beauty, had rendered him a favourite with our sex, and, mislead by some unfortunate error in judgment, he considered Pallaty his rival. Nothing was further from the latter's thoughts than a desire to be the object of general admiration, his pride made him scorn that universal applause, which my brother's vanity felt exaltilated at, but there was that in his vicious but open deportment, in the impudent greatness of his mind, which commanded respect, and enforced attention. Whatever he said was deliberate and decided, for it was the offspring of reflection, drawn from the resources of a mind cultivated by extensive study and

NOTICE.

er having obtained let-
ter of attorney from Mr. Bicknell, late of An-
twerp, deceased, requests
debtors to him to make
ment, and those who
bring them in, or in-
clude of their amount
to Col. Henry May-
polis. 3w.

or Sale,

Establishment in the
same, late the property
of Scott, and now occupied
by Esq. consisting of
an extensive garden,
containing two acres of
the Spa Creek, and
the above Establishment,
a post and rail fence,
is pleasant and healthy,
suited to afford an agree-
able home for a large family,
apply to Col. Henry May-
polis. 3w.

O. BIRNIE
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Titus of Maryland,
which is printed,
declaration of Rights—
and judgments in grafted thereto.

... and then it only leads to inconsistency in their view of creation, by enabling them to keep their followers blinded by passion, the result of scattered falsehoods and abuse. Federalists have determined to be still, and behind the glory of God, who hath declared, that "the countenance is against them that do evil, to root out the remembrance of them from the earth." The work he will do in the world, let him should attribute it to his own strength: so we read it was in days that have passed, and so we may reasonably look for it to be done again. Already have many of the honest but deluded men of the democratic party, had their eyes opened sufficient to see, that not only Federalists have been caused to surrender every thing like a participation in the government of their choice, but that they honest democrats are now called on to surrender still more, the freedom of will. No longer are they to be allowed to think for themselves; and if they dare but express an opinion, they, like Mr. George Howard, and those he mentions in his first letter that he conversed with, to wit: Messrs. R. Iglesias, James Gathier, Linton, Clark, Treakle and Lawrence, all stern republicans, are all to be denounced as they have been, "petty cornfield politicians"—ambitions, designing individuals, destitute of sufficient talents to attract the public attention, or have proved themselves by their principles or their conduct unworthy of public confidence; who have merit in themselves, and can only hope for temporary success by falsehood, fraud and artifice. To all of which, for myself, he should be heartily welcome, could Anne Arundel county be exempt from the disgrace, which she has thus been made to endure for 22 years, and the district have a value returned: But this can never happen, whilst Doctor Kent and his friends, this Annapolis junto, continue to be dictators. Anne Arundel is never to be allowed to participate in the congressional honours of this district. He is to have a life estate, if not the right to bequeath it to whom he will at his death; unless, indeed, he can be removed into the Senate, and then Mr. Samuel Sprigg is to be elected in his place—so easy is it for these dictators to manage all as they please. It is said to have been already planned in the Star Chamber of Annapolis, that he shall be put in the Senate of the United States, if the place of Mr. Pinkney; and somewhat after this manner his Excellency Samuel Sprigg is to be brought forward against Samuel Smith, who, they begin to believe, must have known considerably more about the loss sustained by the United States' Bank, of 1,500,000 from the firm of Smith and Buchanan, than they heretofore found it prudent to allow; and that it would therefore displease the nation to have him elected by the Legislature of Maryland into the Senate. They had no objections to his being in the lower house, whilst it could be known that the people, the mixed multitude of Baltimore, sent him there; as they think as contemptibly of them as they do of the "petty cornfield politicians." But into the Senate he must go. Should the eastern shore delegations contend for him, they will pluck up the old federal hue and cry about Baltimore influence; and should that not be sufficient to induce them to like, what three years acquaintance has caused them to dislike, (Samuel Sprigg,) then the doctor is to be offered in compromise, and a way opened for Mr. Sprigg to take his seat in congress, which they can easily secure by a call of their caucus to pronounce him, in the Star Chamber, their caucus candidate, consequently, the choice of the people; and Mr. Bowles and Gen. Marriot, as well as John C. Weems, must submit. Thus, my friends, have they wheels within wheels.—But into the Senate, provided they begin it in earnest and good faith. The people are ripe for the glorious undertaking; they are heartily sick of being put off, as they have long been, with the shadow instead of the substance, and long now to get rid of their indolent masters, who as a dernier resort have taken to abuse them, as openly, perhaps more so, than they ever did federalists. So soon as you find no longer willing to submit, you will find them like Spaniels, cringing at your feet, battering and fawning as heretofore. But it will then be too late; you will have then found them out as we have long since done, to be in reality, "the sons of their father," for whom you will feel yourselves bound to come out, and not again to touch or handle them.

However beautiful they may appear without, like unto whitened sepulchres, yet you well remember, that within them are all corruption and deceit. Yes, my fellow citizens, federalists are very willing to amalgamate with honest democrats, for they care not about names, and to be one people, after having put down those vile political hypocrites, who have so long governed us with a rod of iron, as they shew themselves determined now to govern you, if they can by any means continue to keep up those slavish fears, that have so long secured you and the government within their grasp. They are the sons of darkness, who must perish with their deeds, when exposed to light.

Once they held out to you, that rotation in office belonged to republicans, as the exercise to, and reward of merit. Now what do you learn? Why, that Doctor Kent, and all such like creatures of their will, are entitled, if they please to say so, to claim a life estate in the honours they hold, if there can be any honour in holding an appointment on such terms. But why do I talk about honour? It could never have entered their thoughts. It is the emoluments, directly and indirectly, to be obtained, that they are in love with, and not voluntarily to be given up. But the time must and will come, when the honest people of the land, petty corn field politicians (as these nobles contemptuously style you) will bring them to a reckoning and no longer content to be satisfied with having the talent, committed to their charge, buried in a napkin. Had this been your determination for years past, Doctor Kent, who by his votes brought war in your land, and the enemy to your capital, would not have been able to shut himself up, as a member of congress, in his house, on the day of the battle of Bladensburg, within four miles of his home, and, excuse himself, afterwards from risking a little of his own blood, merely with the plea of not having gone over to the enemy. Nay, you would have required of him and his fellow workers, the inability of Annapolis, to shew their patriotism by their actions and not by their neglects. "Show me thy faith without works, and I will show unto you my works," is the language of truth, which, by the way, such men, as is to be feared, have little to do with.

Never before have I engaged in an interview with disputes like the present, altogether between democrats of the highest order. But there is an old saying, that dog will not eat dog; yet we have often heard of dogs barking and growling at dogs, as an excuse for seizing hold of something pleasant in the language of the democrats quarreling, and the writer of those celebrated remarks in the Museum, of the 24 of July, makes it the opportunity for abusing federalists and republicans. But that would not have been sufficient to have caused my notice of him as I never have noticed any thing that has appeared in that mirror of truth, but have always endeavored to treat what came from that quarter with marked contempt, as I should now, had it been exclusively against myself or my friends; believing their abuse

with baseness, it would have been inconsistent in me to take any unnecessary personal gratification, as ready, I trust, to a man, to be led on by the honest party into this strife, to the great detriment of that party, for 20 years to have never set foot on earth, from before the year of 1776, to the present time, excepting upon a pale horse, and as last fe-

the only desirable recommendation they could offer honest men, and I view it as to be due to Mr. Howard and those gentle men, who hold opinions similar to his, and have dared to express at any time with him. They are known to be honest, worthy men, and, as Mr. Howard calls them, stern democratic republicans; but they have dared to feel, to think, and to express their thoughts, in opposition to the Star Chamber of Annapolis, where it is believed by those few dictators of the state, and more particularly of congressional district, that no man can be found as well calculated to support their interest, as my friend Doctor Kent, who, by Mr. Howard's account, has been brought out in direct opposition to myself, although he assured me four years ago, he never would be again in my way; and although he last year assured General Marriot, he would not be in his way. It was not because the Dr. believed me to be a radical, that he has consented to be brought out against me. He knows that to be impossible. It was not because he thinks it dangerous for a federal to be in congress. He knows, that long since, with the exception of Maryland, there has been no such thing known as federal and democracy, nothing at least in congress. It was not because he wished the honour, he has long since declared himself tired of that. Then it must be owing to what I have pronounced it, as he once said of his opponent, Archibald Vanhorn, owing to his excessive love for the emoluments.

To all of which, for myself, he should be heartily welcome, could Anne Arundel county be exempt from the disgrace, which she has thus been made to endure for 22 years, and the district have a value returned: But this can never happen, whilst Doctor Kent and his friends, this Annapolis junto, continue to be dictators. Anne Arundel is never to be allowed to participate in the congressional honours of this district. He is to have a life estate, if not the right to bequeath it to whom he will at his death; unless, indeed, he can be removed into the Senate, and then Mr. Samuel Sprigg is to be elected in his place—so easy is it for these dictators to manage all as they please. It is said to have been already planned in the Star Chamber of Annapolis, that he shall be put in the Senate of the United States, if the place of Mr. Pinkney; and somewhat after this manner his Excellency Samuel Sprigg is to be brought forward against Samuel Smith, who, they begin to believe, must have known considerably more about the loss sustained by the United States' Bank, of 1,500,000 from the firm of Smith and Buchanan, than they heretofore found it prudent to allow; and that it would therefore displease the nation to have him elected by the Legislature of Maryland into the Senate. They had no objections to his being in the lower house, whilst it could be known that the people, the mixed multitude of Baltimore, sent him there; as they think as contemptibly of them as they do of the "petty cornfield politicians." But into the Senate, provided they begin it in earnest and good faith. The people are ripe for the glorious undertaking; they are heartily sick of being put off, as they have long been, with the shadow instead of the substance, and long now to get rid of their indolent masters, who as a dernier resort have taken to abuse them, as openly, perhaps more so, than they ever did federalists. So soon as you find no longer willing to submit, you will find them like Spaniels, cringing at your feet, battering and fawning as heretofore. But it will then be too late; you will have then found them out as we have long since done, to be in reality, "the sons of their father," for whom you will feel yourselves bound to come out, and not again to touch or handle them.

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Once they held out to you, that rotation in office belonged to republicans, as the exercise to, and reward of merit. Now what do you learn? Why, that Doctor Kent, and all such like creatures of their will, are entitled, if they please to say so, to claim a life estate in the honours they hold, if there can be any honour in holding an appointment on such terms. But why do I talk about honour? It could never have entered their thoughts. It is the emoluments, directly and indirectly, to be obtained, that they are in love with, and not voluntarily to be given up. But the time must and will come, when the honest people of the land, petty corn field politicians (as these nobles contemptuously style you) will bring them to a reckoning and no longer content to be satisfied with having the talent, committed to their charge, buried in a napkin. Had this been your determination for years past, Doctor Kent, who by his votes brought war in your land, and the enemy to your capital, would not have been able to shut himself up, as a member of congress, in his house, on the day of the battle of Bladensburg, within four miles of his home, and, excuse himself, afterwards from risking a little of his own blood, merely with the plea of not having gone over to the enemy. Nay, you would have required of him and his fellow workers, the inability of Annapolis, to shew their patriotism by their actions and not by their neglects. "Show me thy faith without works, and I will show unto you my works," is the language of truth, which, by the way, such men, as is to be feared, have little to do with.

Never before have I engaged in an interview with disputes like the present, altogether between democrats of the highest order. But there is an old saying, that dog will not eat dog; yet we have often heard of dogs barking and growling at dogs, as an excuse for seizing hold of something pleasant in the language of the democrats quarreling, and the writer of those celebrated remarks in the Museum, of the 24 of July, makes it the opportunity for abusing federalists and republicans. But that would not have been sufficient to have caused my notice of him as I never have noticed any thing that has appeared in that mirror of truth, but have always endeavored to treat what came from that quarter with marked contempt, as I should now, had it been exclusively against myself or my friends; believing their abuse

with baseness, it would have been inconsistent in me to take any unnecessary personal gratification, as ready, I trust, to a man, to be led on by the honest party into this strife, to the great detriment of that party, for 20 years to have never set foot on earth, from before the year of 1776, to the present time, excepting upon a pale horse, and as last fe-

the only desirable recommendation they could offer honest men, and I view it as to be due to Mr. Howard and those gentle men, who hold opinions similar to his, and have dared to express at any time with him. They are known to be honest, worthy men, and, as Mr. Howard calls them, stern democratic republicans; but they have dared to feel, to think, and to express their thoughts, in opposition to the Star Chamber of Annapolis, where it is believed by those few dictators of the state, and more particularly of congressional district, that no man can be found as well calculated to support their interest, as my friend Doctor Kent, who, by Mr. Howard's account, has been brought out in direct opposition to myself, although he assured me four years ago, he never would be again in my way; and although he last year assured General Marriot, he would not be in his way. It was not because the Dr. believed me to be a radical, that he has consented to be brought out against me. He knows that to be impossible. It was not because he thinks it dangerous for a federal to be in congress. He knows, that long since, with the exception of Maryland, there has been no such thing known as federal and democracy, nothing at least in congress. It was not because he wished the honour, he has long since declared himself tired of that. Then it must be owing to what I have pronounced it, as he once said of his opponent, Archibald Vanhorn, owing to his excessive love for the emoluments.

To all of which, for myself, he should be heartily welcome, could Anne Arundel county be exempt from the disgrace, which she has thus been made to endure for 22 years, and the district have a value returned: But this can never happen, whilst Doctor Kent and his friends, this Annapolis junto, continue to be dictators. Anne Arundel is never to be allowed to participate in the congressional honours of this district. He is to have a life estate, if not the right to bequeath it to whom he will at his death; unless, indeed, he can be removed into the Senate, and then Mr. Samuel Sprigg is to be elected in his place—so easy is it for these dictators to manage all as they please. It is said to have been already planned in the Star Chamber of Annapolis, that he shall be put in the Senate of the United States, if the place of Mr. Pinkney; and somewhat after this manner his Excellency Samuel Sprigg is to be brought forward against Samuel Smith, who, they begin to believe, must have known considerably more about the loss sustained by the United States' Bank, of 1,500,000 from the firm of Smith and Buchanan, than they heretofore found it prudent to allow; and that it would therefore displease the nation to have him elected by the Legislature of Maryland into the Senate. They had no objections to his being in the lower house, whilst it could be known that the people, the mixed multitude of Baltimore, sent him there; as they think as contemptibly of them as they do of the "petty cornfield politicians." But into the Senate, provided they begin it in earnest and good faith. The people are ripe for the glorious undertaking; they are heartily sick of being put off, as they have long been, with the shadow instead of the substance, and long now to get rid of their indolent masters, who as a dernier resort have taken to abuse them, as openly, perhaps more so, than they ever did federalists. So soon as you find no longer willing to submit, you will find them like Spaniels, cringing at your feet, battering and fawning as heretofore. But it will then be too late; you will have then found them out as we have long since done, to be in reality, "the sons of their father," for whom you will feel yourselves bound to come out, and not again to touch or handle them.

However beautiful they may appear without, like unto whitened sepulchres, yet you well remember, that within them are all corruption and deceit. Yes, my fellow citizens, federalists are very willing to amalgamate with honest democrats, for they care not about names, and to be one people, after having put down those vile political hypocrites, who have so long governed us with a rod of iron, as they shew themselves determined now to govern you, if they can by any means continue to keep up those slavish fears, that have so long secured you and the government within their grasp. They are the sons of darkness, who must perish with their deeds, when exposed to light.

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State of Maryland, Sc.
Anne-Arundel county, Orphans Court,

Aug. 9th, 1822.

On application by petition of Henry Maynadier, administrator of William Bowser, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and it is ordered that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Maryland Republican.

Thomas H. Hall, Reg. of Wills A. A. County.

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Md. letters of administration on the personal estate of William Kilty, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 28th day of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 29th day of August 1822.

Nicholas Brewer, jun. Adm'r.

Aug. 29. 6w.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel county, Orphans Court,

August 24th, 1822.

On application by petition of Nicholas Brewer, jun. administrator of William Kilty, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Maryland Republican.

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Nicholas Brewer, jun. Adm'r.

Aug. 29. 6w.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel County Orphans Court,

Aug 24th, 1822.

On application by petition of George Mackubin, administrator of Richard Mackubin, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Maryland Republican.

THOMAS H. HALL,
Reg. Wills. A. A. County

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Md. letters of administration on the personal estate of Richard Mackubin, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 28th day of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 24th day of August 1822.

George Mackubin, Adm'r.

Aug. 29. 6w.

FOR SALE,

By SHAW & GAMBRILL, Annapolis

Price \$3 00.

A REPORT.

Of all such

ENGLISH STATUTES

As existed at the time of the first emigration of the people of Maryland, and which by experience have been found applicable to their local and other circumstances; and of such others as have been made in

ENGLAND OR GREAT-BRITAIN

And have been introduced and practised, by the

COURTS-OF LAW OR EQUITY;

And also all such parts of the same as

may be proper to be introduced and incorporated into the body of the

STATUTE-LAW-OF THE STATE.

Made according to the directions of the

Legislature.

BY WILLIAM KILTY,

Chancellor of Maryland.

To which are prefixed;

AN INTRODUCTION

And Lists of the Statutes which had

not been found applicable to the

circumstances of the people.

With Full and Complete Indexes.

The proceeds of the sale of the a-

bove work are, by a resolution of the

General Assembly, to be appropriated,

under the direction of the Chief Judge

of the Court of Appeals, and the

Chancellor of Maryland, to the pur-

chase of a Public Library, for the use

of the Superior Courts, and the Ge-

neral Assembly.

Aug. 15.

34

A Farm for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale a tract of land lying in South River Neck, containing upwards of 300 acres. This land, (from the subscriber's own experience) is susceptible of being brought to a high state of improvement, by the application of clover and plaster; a considerable part of this land is adapted to the growth of wheat, and other grain, and other parts to the cultivation of tobacco. There is a small dwelling house upon the premises, (which will receive an addition sufficient to accommodate a large family by the expiration of the present year, at which time possession will be given;) also other out houses suitable for the purposes of farming and planting.

It is deemed unnecessary to give a further description of this land, as it is presumed, that persons wishing to purchase will survey the premises before they determine to buy. This land will be sold on very accommodating terms; the purchaser, by paying a part in cash, can have their own time to pay the balance of the purchase money. Persons wishing to purchase will please to make application to the subscriber at Williamson's Hotel, Annapolis. Mr. R. Thorn, the present tenant, will show the land to those wishing to purchase. Should the above land not be sold at private sale before Wednesday the 4th day of September next, it will on that day be offered at public auction on the premises, and will positively be sold to the highest bidder.

JOS. MAYO.

June 17.

Family Flour

The subscribers keep, and intend keeping a regular supply of the

Best Family Flour,

which they will sell at a very small advance on the Baltimore price, for Cash.

10 dam and Jno. Miller,

July 4.

Notice is hereby Given.

That the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Azel Warfield, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to present the same legally authenticated, and those indebted, are called on to make immediate payment.

Elizabeth Warfield, { Admrs.

Richard Warfield, { Admrs.

Aug. 15th 1822. 3w.

May 16.

The University of Maryland.

ST. JOHN'S AND WASHINGTON COLLEGES.

The reputation and welfare of Maryland have been deeply afflicted by the fall of this University; and although it is the common duty of every man in the state to endeavour to reconstruct it, there seems to be something more than an ordinary obligation upon those, who claim to be the Alumni of the institution, to co-operate, and to make one vigorous, united effort, to resuscitate and to restore it to its ancient usefulness and fame, that they may be the special means of transmitting to their descendants, and to posterity generally, the benefits of an institution which the wisdom of their forefathers had created for them.

It is therefore respectfully suggested to the Alumni of this University, wherever residing, to hold a meeting on the first Friday in December next, at St. John's College in Annapolis, (by permission of the Visitors and Governors,) to take into consideration the practicability of reviving this University, the plan, and the ways and means necessary to effect it.

As the Chancellor of the state is upon the spot, and is always one of the Visitors & Governors of the University, it is also suggested that he be invited to attend as President of the Convention.

Should this proposition meet with the approbation of those to whom it is directed, it may be useful to insert short paragraphs in the several newspapers of the state, and of the District of Columbia, favourable to the plan, and urging a general attendance at the Convention—as it is not only desirable that our once distinguished and venerable "Alma Mater," should be re-animated and restored by her Sons, but particularly so that they should form a Brotherhood of every surviving member of the family to undertake the noble work, to which gratitude and duty, equally invite.

ALUMNUS.

P. S. The Editors of newspapers throughout the state, and in the District of Columbia, are requested to present the same to David Ridgely for adjustment, and all those in any way indebted to said firm, are now called on to make immediate payment to David Ridgely, who is alone authorized to receive and pay away monies, and to manage all the business of said concern.

CABINET MAKING.

The Subscriber, at his Shop, in Church-street, opposite the Post-Office, having provided himself with Mahogany, and other materials, for carrying on the

Cabinet Making Business, &c.

Solicits the public for a portion of their custom, which will be thankfully received.

He will likewise furnish and superintend

FUNERALS.

On the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms.

He will also attend to the business of

Upholstering and Paper Hanging.

27 JONATHAN WEEDON.

Annapolis, Jan. 3, 1822.

DISSOLUTION.

The subscribers have this day, by mutual consent, dissolved their business under the firm of D. RIDGELY,

O. All persons having claims against said concern, are requested to bring them in for adjustment, and all those indebted to it are hereby called on to come forward, and make immediate payment to David Ridgely, or John W. Clagett, who are solely authorized to settle all the transactions of said firm.

DAVID RIDGELY,

WM WARFIELD,

JNO. W. CLAGETT.

August 6, 1822.

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the late firm of WARFIELD & RIDGELY, are requested to present the same to David Ridgely for adjustment, and all those in any way indebted to said firm, are now called on to make immediate payment to David Ridgely, who is alone authorized to receive and pay away monies, and to manage all the business of said concern.

WM. WARFIELD,

DAVID RIDGELY.

August 8, 1822.

NOTICE.

Ranaway from the subscriber living on the head of Severn, Annapolis, on the 12th of this month, a mulatto woman named

MARIA,

aged about 40 years, formerly the property of Mr. Basil Brown of this county. She has a sullen, obstinate look; no particular mark, except the loss of a toe. She has a brother living in Baltimore, where it is most likely she has gone. If taken in the city of Baltimore, and lodged in jail, I will give the above reward, and if taken above 30 miles from home, and secured, I will give fifty dollars.

J. MEWBURN.

A. A. county, July 18, 1822.

20 Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber living on the head of Severn, Annapolis, on the 12th of this month, a mulatto woman named

MARIA,

aged about 40 years, formerly the property of Mr. Basil Brown of this county. She has a sullen, obstinate look; no particular mark, except the loss of a toe. She has a brother living in Baltimore, where it is most likely she has gone. If taken in the city of Baltimore, and lodged in jail, I will give the above reward, and if taken above 30 miles from home, and secured, I will give fifty dollars.

J. MEWBURN.

A. A. county, July 18, 1822.

Sixty Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber, about the first of July last, a negro man by the name of Perry Young, on or about 25 years of age, five feet six or eight inches high, of a blackish complexion, of a pleasant countenance when not irritated; he has a scar on one of his cheeks, something in the shape of a letter C; his clothing, &c. He was at Mr. Mayer's, at Sandy Point, just above Annapolis, harvesting, stating that he was going from there to the copper factory for employment, at which place he was hired at in 1820. I will give fifty dollars reward if brought home, and forty dollars to secure him in gaol, what I get him.

WALTER K. WHITE.

Love Point, Queen Anne's county,

Md. August, 1822. 5w.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The Partnership of W. M. HOHNE & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted are requested to settle with W. M. Hohne, either by cash or notes.

In future the business will be conducted under the names of

HOHNE, HOLLAND & CO.

Who have on hand and intend keeping the most choice

LIQUORS,

With a well selected assortment of

GROCERIES.

ALSO,

Ching, Glass and Queen's

Ware.

OILS AND PAINTS,

&c. &c. which they will sell low for CASH, or on short credits to punctual customers.

H. H. & Co. intend keeping a constant supply of

Best Family

MARYLAND GAZETTE AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

[VOL. LXXVII.

ANNAPOLEIS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1822.

No. 37.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
BY
JONAS GREEN,
CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ON THE LILY OF THE VALLEY.

Fair modest flower that shuns parade,
Whose sweets all other sweets excel,
Oft have I sought thee in the shade,
And watch'd thy slowly opening bell.

In life's fair morn, when I was blest,
And sight'd like others to be gay—
Pale flower! I placed thee near my breast,
And heard the blushing rose away.

Yet 'twas not hatred that did guide
My infant choice, and move my scorn;

Methought the rose was swoln with pride,

And thou neglected and forlorn.

My pity ever thus prevail,
And softly all my soul incline,
To listen to the plaintive tale,
And make the cause of sorrow mine.

And when I see misfortune sink,
'Neath cruel pride's sarcastic rail,
I'll raise its drooping head, and think
On thee, sweet lily of the vale.

ODE TO MEMORY.

"Man giveth up the Ghost and where is he?"

And where is he? Not by the side
Whose every want he loved to tend;

Not o'er those valles wandering wide,
Where sweetly lost her oft would wend;

That form belov'd he marks no more,

Those scenes adm'r'd no more shall see,

Those scenes are lovely as before,

And she is fair—but where is he?

Not, no, the radiance is not dim,
That used to gild his favourite hill,

The pleasures that were dear to him,

Are dear to life and nature still;

But, ah! his home is not as fair,

Neglected must his garden be,

The lilies droop and wither there,

And seem to whisper, "where is he?"

His was the pomp—the crowded hall,

But where is now the proud display!

His riches, honour, pleasures all

Desire could frame—but where are they?

And he, as some tall rock that stands

Protected by the circling sea,

Surrounded by admiring bands

Seem'd proudly strong—and where is he?

The church yard bears an added stone—

The fire side shows a vacant chair;

Here sadness dwells and weeps alone,

And death displays his banners there;

The life is gone—the breath has fled,

And what has been no more shall be,

The well known form—the welcome tread—

O'er where are they, and where is he?

THE CHURCH YARD.

You have sinned, perhaps, of a moonlight evening, out of the precincts of the living and moving world, to linger and contemplate among the grass grown memorials of those who are gone—

"The body to its place, and the soul to Heaven's grace,
And the rest in God's own time."

An appalling chill shoots through the current of life at the undisturbed and universal silence of the scene—the stars tranquilly shining on the white marble, and feebly illuminating the name which friendship had carved for the slumberer beneath—here the grass waving in rank luxuriance, as it to hide the triumphs and the trophies of death—and there a human bone unearthed from its timeworn sepulchre, a ghostly visitor to the realms of day—a wooden tablet marking the repose of the humble—a cross, the sign of the sleeping believer—and lofty and magnificent memorials over the relics of the wealthy and the great. Ah! who, in such an assemblage as this, can be accounted great?—What gold survives the crevices of death?

We can learn nothing from the living which the dead do not teach us. Would Beauty be modest and unpretending, let her quit the ball and festival for moment, and carry her toilet to the tomb. Would the proud learn humility—the resentful good nature—the penurious charity—the bigoted philanthropy; would the scholar ascertain the true objects of knowledge—the man of the world the true means of happiness here and hereafter—and the ambitious the true sources of greatness—let him retire awhile from the living, and commune with the dead. We must all come to the mournful silent level of the grave. Our bones must mingle in one common mass. Our affections should travel in the same path, for they must terminate in one fearful issue.—

Life is full of facilities of virtue and of happiness; and when you would neglect or abuse them, go and purify your affections, and humble your pride, and elevate your hopes at the tomb of a friend, when the stars are shining on it, like the glorious beams of religion on the mansion of death.

EXTRACT.

Consider, would it not wound thee to thine heart, to come upon thy death-bed, and instead of having the comfort of a well spent life, and the merits of the Lord Jesus Christ, together with the comfort of his glorious spirit, to have, first, the sight of an ill-spent life,—thy sins flying in thy face,—thy conscience uttering, of itself, with thunder-claps against thee,—the thoughts of God terrifying of thee,—death, with his merciless paw, seizing upon thee,—the devils standing ready to scramble for thy soul,—hell enlarging herself, and ready to swallow thee up; an eternity of misery and torment attending upon thee, from which there will be no release. For, mark! death doth not come alone to an unconverted soul, but with such company, as were thou but sensible of it, it would make thee tremble.

BUNYAN.

EXTRAORDINARY SHIPWRECK.

The brig *Wear*, of London, Thompson, master, with a crew of ten men, sailed from the Thames on the 12th March, bound for Iceland, for a cargo of ice. Nothing remarkable occurred to them till the 28th, at noon, at which time they were within 200 miles from their destination, when the larboard bow of the vessel struck violently on an iceberg, which injured her so seriously that 65 minutes afterwards she went down. At this appalling juncture, five of the crew were on a piece of ice, endeavouring to make her fast to it, and the others were exerting themselves to get out some provisions. With the ship two of the hands were lost—the other four being expert swimmers, got upon a piece of ice, and by means of two studding sail booms, which served them as a portable bridge, and enabled them to pass from one piece of ice to another, they eventually, but not without great difficulty and danger, reached their disconsolate shipmates. The ships boats having been crushed to pieces by the ice, they had only saved from the wreck, three bags of bread, and a small quantity of beef and pork, about thirty-six yards of canvas, two oars and a boat hook, some blankets, a tin candle box, containing some candles, the two studding sail booms already mentioned, the three main hatches, the slide of the half deck hatch, a rough oar, an axe, a small saw, a mallet, a caulking iron, a three-quarter-inch chisel, a quantity of nails, a tinder box and some rope. In this perilous situation, with destruction menacing them continually, upon a piece of ice not sixty yards square, floating in the vast northern ocean, and insulated from all human aid, they remained for fourteen days, without any protection from the cold atmosphere, but a flimsy tent, which they constructed of the oars, the boat hook and the canvas. Into this, at each return of night, did these poor sufferers retire for repose, but the cold soon chased away "tire nature's sweet restorer" from their eye lids, and to counteract its effects, they were obliged, at short intervals, to come forth to their dreary promenade, and resume their wretched walk. The manner in which they contrived to cook their victuals, is worthy of record—it evinces how prolific necessity is in expedients. The lid of their candle box was converted into a cambouse, the box itself into a boiler, and for fuel they substituted rope, which their tinder box enabled them to ignite. On the 1st of April, sensible that unless they made an effort to save themselves, destruction would inevitably overtake them, they resolved on building a boat with the scanty materials which they had, and this they thus effected. The bottom which was flat, they made by laying the two studding sail booms parallel at the distance of two feet, and nailing on them transversely the boarding of the hatches—the carlings of the hatches they used for timbers—the gunwale they formed of the rough oar, split in two, and the stern of the slide of the half deck hatch. Having proceeded so far with the work, the next difficulty was to procure sheathing. To supply this they had recourse to their canvas, with which they covered the frame they had constructed, nailing it to the studding sail booms, and thence extending it over the timbers to the gunwale, to which they fastened it with spun yarn, and, to render it impervious to the water, they melted their candles, the grease of which they rubbed into it. In the prosecution of this (in their circumstances,) Herculean undertaking, now fortunately brought to a completion, they would have been badly off for want of a gimlet, had they not a large sail needle, with which they contrived to bore. It was a lucky circumstance for them that they set about the means of deliverance at the time they did, as, on the tenth day of their being upon the ice, the sea washed away the greater part of their provisions. Having rigged their fragile bark, with an oar for a mast, and a blanket for a sail, and having put on board the scanty remains of their provisions, and some ice for water, on the 11th April, they committed themselves to the mercy of the winds and waves, steering in the direction of Iceland, but having for three days attempted a passage through the shoals of ice without success, they were obliged to put back into clear water. On the 18th they killed some seals with their mallets, which they found asleep upon the ice, and on the same day they landed upon an iceberg, for the purpose of cooking them, which they were enabled to do by means of some drift wood which they had picked up. Here they passed the night, using their boat, which they had hauled up on the ice, in order to its preservation, as a dormitory. On the 19th they again put to sea, steering for the Faro Islands; but the wind, on the 21st, being easterly, they were constrained to change their course, and again bear up for Iceland.

On the 24th found to their inexpressible concern, that the heat of the sun had melted all their ice, from which period, owing to the want of water, their sufferings may be better conceived than described. On the 8th they were gladdened with the sight of land, but their view of it was soon intercepted by a thick fog, and when this cleared away they could not discern it, the wind having, in the interim, veered and blown them back to sea. Next day, the 29th, from excessive sufferings and want of water, three of their number died in great agony, and a few hours subsequent to their demise, they were obliged to commit their bodies to the deep, the captain acting as chaplain on the occasion. At this time the survivors were tormented with such intolerable thirst, that some of them, to alleviate it, drank their own urine. That evening they again came in sight of land, the following day, the 30th, they effected a landing, about 40 miles from a place which they say is called Rudelord. At this time their feet were so dreadfully frost bitten, from their having been immersed in water for a number of successive days in the boat, that they could merely crawl about—they therefore had to remain here till the 2d May, when some Icelanders, who were out in a boat, perceiving them, took them to their homes, about twelve miles distant, and used every means which humanity could prompt for their restoration.—They indeed acted the part of the good Samaritan towards them, furnishing them with necessities of wearing apparel, walking their ulcerous feet, and dressing them with fresh butter, the only salve they could command. With these hospitable people they abode till the 2d June

when, learning that the *Emmanuel*, of Limekilns, Scotland, Hutchison, was taking in a cargo of ice at Rudelord, for the Colskin fishery, their kind hosts provided them a conveyance thither, and represented their case to the Governor, who obtained a passage for them in the abovementioned vessel and ordered them supply of provisions. On the 3d June, the *Emmanuel* sailed, and on the 19th June arrived at Portrush, whence, on the same day, these poor mariners were conveyed in the King's boat to this city—three of them in a state of helplessness and consequent desititution which is calculated to excite pity in the most obdurate breast. The captain lost two toes by the frost, the carpenter four, the cook all his, and part of the left foot, and Charles Folston's feet are in a very bad state. Londonderry Journal.

ANECDOTE OF WASHINGTON.

In the winter of '77, while Washington with the American army lay at Valley Forge, a certain good old Friend, of the respectable family and name of Potts, had occasion to pass through the woods near head quarters. Treading his way along the venerable grove, suddenly he heard the sound of a human voice, which as he advanced increased on his ear, and at length became the voice of one speaking much in earnest. As he approached the spot with a cautious step, whom should he behold in a dark natural bower of ancient oaks, but the Commander in Chief of the American army on his knees at prayer! Motionless with surprise, Friend Potts continued on the place till the general, having ended his devotions, arose, and with a countenance of angel serenity, retired to head quarters. Friend Potts then went home, and on entering his parlour called out to his wife, "Sarah, my dear! Sarah, all's well! all's well! George Washington will yet prevail!" "What's the matter, Isaac?" replied she, "thee seems moved" "Well, if I seem moved, 'tis no more than what I am. I have this day seen what I never expected. Thee knows that I always thought the sword and the Gospel utterly inconsistent, and that no man could be a soldier and a Christian at the same time. But George Washington has this day convinced me of my mistake." He then related what he had seen.

LONGEVITY OF A HORSE.

There is now living and in the possession of the proprietors of the Mersey and Irwell Navigation, where he has been the most part of his life, a horse 63 years old this grass; is perfectly sound and free from blemish, and has been in regular work till within a few years. He is now kept at his ease for his past services, which have been great to an extreme. Late London paper.

MR. GREEN.

I have, within the last eight or ten days, been called on personally, and by letter, by many of my friends in Prince George's and Anne Arundel, to know whether I was a Candidate for Congress or not, politely offering their exertions and support, if I would consent to run. I have referred them to my letter addressed to the people of this congressional district, as published in the Federal Republican of the 2d of August last, to shew why I offered my services in Sept. last, and why I withdraw that offer, and am no longer to be considered a candidate. To save trouble and mistake to others, I will thank you to give that letter a place in your paper for two successive weeks. So many months having passed since I offered my services, it may be necessary to give at least that notice of withdrawal.

Your friend,

JOHN C. WEEMS.

August 31, 1822.

To the People of Prince George's and Anne Arundel Counties, and City of Annapolis. Fellow Citizens.

A dispute having taken place between Mr. George Howard, of Brice, and certain of his brother democrats, as appeared in the Maryland Republican, of the 2d of July last—Mr. H's answer has come out (from necessity I suppose) in handbills, one of which I have now before me, in which my name is introduced in such a way as to render it necessary for me to notice it. I did, as Mr. Howard has stated, declare myself a candidate for congress last September, in Prince George's in the first instance, to prevent quarrelling, and perhaps fighting, among the people at a large democratic meeting, about the right I had as a private citizen of Anne Arundel, to offer my services. I will thank you to give that letter a place in your paper for two successive weeks. So many months having passed since I offered my services, it may be necessary to give at least that notice of withdrawal.

Men who have been drilled, as many democrats have been for years past, and brought up like hounds in coupling irons, and so held at the polls until their votes were secured, agreeable to the direction of a few dictators of Annapolis, where all plans are formed, and from whence all orders do emanate, manted with the impulsive words—

"The Will of the People, are not likely they hope, soon to assert their freedom, although they may be opposed to what I have pronounced, will not for a moment allow any thing of the sort to arise in their own ranks. They are therefore determined at once to frighten all such characters back again into their usual submissiveness, and so powerful is the force of habit, that they are for the present, perhaps, to succeed.

Men who have been so long governed as with the shadow instead of the substance, and long not to get rid of their indolent masters, who as a denier resort have taken to abuse them, as openly, perhaps more so, than they ever did federalists. But so soon as they find you no longer willing to submit, you will find them like spaniels, clinging at your feet, flattering and fawning as heretofore. But it will then be too late, you will then be found out as we have long since done, to be in reality, "the sons of their father," for whom you will feel yourselves bound to come out, and not again to touch or handle them.

However beautiful they may appear without, like unto whitened sepulchres, yet you well remember, that within they are all corruption and deceit. Yes, my fellow citizens, federalists are very willing to amalgamate with honest democrats, for they care not about names, and to one people, after having put down those vile political hypocrites, who have so long governed us with a rod of iron, as they shew themselves determined now to govern you, if they can by any means continue to keep up those slavish fears, that have so long secured you and the government within their grasp. They are the sons of darkness, who must perish with their deeds, when exposed to light.

Once said out to you, that rotation in office belonged to republicans, as the excitement to, and reward of merit. Now what do you learn? Why, that Doctor Kent, and all such like creatures of their will, are entitled, if they please to say so, to claim a life estate in the honours they hold, if there can be any honour in holding an appointment on such terms. But why do I talk about honour? It could never have entered their thoughts. It is the emoluments, directly and indirectly to be obtained, that they are in love with, and not voluntarily to give up. But the time must and will come, when you, the honest people of the land, petty corn field politicians (as these nobles contemptuously style you) will

bring these men to a reckoning and no longer consent to be satisfied with having the talent, committed to their charge, buried in a napkin. Had this been your determination for years past, Doctor Kent, who by his votes brought war in your land, and the enemy to your capital, would not have been able to shut himself up, as a member of congress, in his house, on the day of the battle of Bladensburg, within four miles of his home, and excuse himself afterwards from risking a little of his own blood, merely with the plea of not having gone over to the enemy. Now you would have required of him and his fellow workers, the nobility of Annapolis, to shew their patriotism by their actions and not by their neglects. "Show me thy lath without works, and I will show mine by my works," is the language of truth, which, by the by such men, is to be feared, have little to do with.

Never before have I attempted to interfere with disputes like the present, altogether between democrats of the highest order. But there is an old saying, that dog will not eat dog; yet we have often heard of dogs barking and growling at dogs, as an excuse for seizing hold of something else: in this instance, the democrats have quarrelled, and the writer of those celebrated remarks in the Museum, of the 2d of July, makes it the opportunity for abusing federalism and federalists. But that would not have been sufficient to have caused my notice of him as I never have noticed any thing that has appeared in that mirror of truth, but have always endeavoured to treat what came from that quarter with merited contempt, as I should now, had it been exclusively against myself or my friends, believing their abuse the only desirable recommendation they could offer honest men; so I view it as to be offered to Mr. Howard and those gentlemen, who hold opinions similar to his, and have dared to converse at any time with him. They are all known to be honest, worthy men, and, as Mr. Howard calls them, sterling democratic republicans; but they have dared to feel, to think, and to express their thoughts, in opposition to the State Chamber of Annapolis, where it is believed by those few dictators of the state, and more particularly of congressional district, that no man can be found as well calculated to support their interest, as my friend Doctor Kent, who, by Mr. Howard's account, has been brought out in direct opposition to myself, although he assured me four years ago, he never would be again in my way, and although the last year assured General Marrott, he would not be in his way. It was not because the Dr. believed me to be a radical, that he has consented to be brought out against me. He knows that to be impossible. It was not because he thinks it dangerous for a federal to be in congress. He knows, that long since, with the exception of Maryland, there has been no such thing known as federal and democracy; nothing, or at least in congress. It was not because he wished the honour, he has long since declared himself tried of that. Then it must be owing to what I have pronounced it, as he once said of his opponent, Archibald Vanhorn, owing to his excessive love for the emoluments —

To all of which, for myself, he should be heartily welcome, could Anne Arundel county be exempt from the disgrace, which she has thus been made to endure for 22 years, and the district have a value returned. But this can never happen, whilst Doctor Kent and his friends, this Annapolis junto, continue to be dictators. Anne Arundel is never to be allowed to participate in the congressional honours of this district. He is to have a life estate, if not the right to bequeath it to whom he will at his death; unless, indeed, he can be removed into the Senate, and then Mr.

The Levy Court

Of Anne-Arundel County, is
invited to meet in the city of Annapolis,
on the 15th Monday in September next.

By order,

W. S. Green, Cll.

Aug. 29.

NEGROES.

A liberal price in cash will be given
for a few.

Likely Young Negroes.

Persons wishing to dispose of such
will please give us a call at Mr. Williamson's
Tavern, or apply to Mr.
William Cato, Annapolis.

Aug. 29.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court,
August 24th, 1822.

On application by petition of Nicholas Brower, jun. administrator of William Killy, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Maryland Republican.

Thomas H. Hall,
Reg. of Wills. A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Md. letters of administration on the personal estate of William Killy, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 26th day of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 29th day of August 1822.

Nicholas Brower, jun. Adm'r.

Aug. 29.

6w.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel County Orphans Court,

Aug. 24th, 1822.

On application by petition of George Mackubin, administrator of Richard Mackubin, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Maryland Republican.

THOMAS H. HALL,
Reg. Wills. A. A. County

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of A. A. county, in Md. letters of administration on the personal estate of Richard Mackubin, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 26th day of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 26th day of August 1822.

George Mackubin, Adm'r.

Aug. 29.

6w.

FOR SALE.

By SHAW & GAMBRILL, Annapolis

Price \$3.00.

A REPORT.

Of all such

ENGLISH STATUTES.

As existed at the time of the first emigration of the people of Maryland, and which by experience have been found applicable to their local and other circumstances; and such others as have been made in

ENGLAND OR GREAT-BRITAIN.

And have been introduced and practiced, by the

COURTS OF LAW OR EQUITY,

And also all such parts of the same as may be proper to be introduced and incorporated into the body of the

STATUTE LAW OF THE STATE.

Made, according to the directions of the

Legislature.

BY WILLIAM KILLY,

Chancellor of Maryland.

To which are prefixed,

AN INTRODUCTION

And Lists of the Statutes which had not been found applicable to the circumstances of the people

With Full and Complete Indexes.

The proceeds of the sale of the above work are, by a resolution of the General Assembly, to be appropriated under the direction of the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, and the Chancellor of Maryland, to the purchase of a Public Library, for the use of the Superior Courts, and the General Assembly.

Aug. 15.

A Farm for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale a tract of land lying in South River Neck, containing upwards of 300 acres. This land, (from the subscriber's own experience) is susceptible of being brought into a high state of improvement, by the application of clever and plaster, a considerable part of the land is adapted to the growth of wheat, and other grain, and other parts to the cultivation of tobacco. There is a small dwelling house upon the premises, which will receive an addition sufficient to accommodate a large family, by the expiration of the present year, at which time a concession will be given; also other out houses suitable for the purposes of farming and planting.

It is deemed unnecessary to give a further description of this land, as it is presumed that persons wishing to purchase will survey the premises before they determine to buy. This land will be sold on very accommodating terms; the purchaser, by paying a part in cash, can have their own time to pay the balance of the purchase money. Persons wishing to purchase will please to make application to the subscriber at Williamson's Hotel, Annapolis. Mr. R. Thorpe, the present tenant, will show the land to those wishing to purchase. Should the above land not be sold at private sale before Wednesday the 4th day of September next, it will on that day be offered at public auction on the premises, and will positively be sold to the highest bidder.

JOS. MAYO.

June 17.

Family Flour

The subscribers keep, and intend keeping, a regular supply of the

Best Family Flour,

which they will sell at a very small advance on the Baltimore price, for Cash.

10 Adam and Jno. Miller,

July 4.

Notice is hereby Given.

That the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Azel Warfield, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to present the same, legally authenticated, and those indebted, are called on to make immediate payment.

Elizabeth Warfield, Adm'r.

Aug. 15th 1822.

3w.

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber intends to apply, by petition in writing, to the Honourable the judges of the county court for Anne-Arundel county, to be held at the City of Annapolis on the third Monday in October next, for a commission to mark and bound all the following tracts or parcels of land, of which the subscriber is seized, lying and being in Anne-Arundel County, and State of Maryland, known by the name of "Bear Hills," "Benson's Request," "Boys Beguiling," and "Robert's Lot;" whereof all persons in any wise concerned or interested, are hereby desired to take notice.

THOMAS WORTHINGTON
(of Nicholas.)

July 25th 1822.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas Blackwell, late of Anne-Arundel County, deceased, requests those who are indebted to him to make immediate payment, and those who have claims, to bring them in, or inform the subscriber of their amount.

Nicholas Brower, Jun.

Aug. 22. 1822.

3w.

For Sale,

The valuable Establishment in the City of Annapolis, late the property of Dr. Upton Scott, and now occupied by Richard J. Grubb, Esq. near the Bath Spring. Possession will be given on the 1st of November next. For further particulars and terms, apply to the subscriber, living on the head of Severn, or Robert Welch, Esq. Annapolis.

Also a lot containing two acres of ground, situated on the Spa Creek, and convenient to the above Establishment, enclosed with a post and rail fence. The situation is pleasant and healthy, and well calculated to afford an agreeable residence to a large family.

For terms apply to Col. Henry Maynard, Annapolis.

July 1822.

10 C. BIRNIE.

Just Published

for sale at this Office and at M. George Shaw's Store—price 2s 6d.

The Constitution of Maryland,
to which is prefixed

The Declaration of Rights—

With the amendments integrated therin.

Oct. 15.

The University of Maryland.

ST. JOHN'S

WASHINGTON

COLLEGES.

The reputation and welfare of Maryland have been deeply affected by the fall of this University; and although the common duty of every man in the state is to exert himself to reconstruct it, there seems to be something more than an ordinary obligation upon those who claim to be Alumni of the institution, to co-operate, and to make one vigorous, united effort, to resuscitate and to restore it to its ancient eminence and fame, that they may be the special means of transmitting to their descendants, and to posterity generally, the benefits of an institution which the wisdom of their forefathers had created for them.

It is therefore respectfully suggested to the Alumni of this University, wherever residing, to hold a meeting on the first Friday in December next, at St. John's College in Annapolis, (by permission of the Visitor and Governor,) to take into consideration the practicability of reviving this University, the plan, and the ways and means necessary to effect it.

As the Chancellor of the state is upon the spot, and is always one of the Visitors & Governors of the University, it is also suggested that he be invited to be President of the Convention.

Should this proposition meet with the approbation of those to whom it is directed, it may be useful to insert short paragraphs in the several newspapers of the state, and of the District of Columbia, favourable to the plan, and urging a general attendance at the Convention; as it is not only desirable that our once distinguished and venerable "Alma Mater," should be re-animated and restored by her Sons, but particularly so that they should form a Brotherhood of every surviving member of the family to undertake the noble work, to which gratitude and duty equally invite.

ALUMNUS.

P. S. The Editors of newspapers throughout the state, and in the District of Columbia, are requested to give this publication a few insertions in their respective journals.

May 16.

10

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the late firm of WARFIELD & RIDGELY,

are requested to present the same to

David Ridgely, or Wm. Warfield,

or W. W. Clagett,

August 6, 1822.

5

CABINET MAKING.

The subscriber, at his Shop, in Church-street, opposite the Post-Office, having provided himself with Mahogany, and other materials, for carrying on the

Cabinet Making Business, &c.

Begins the public to exhibit their claims against the

deceased, and that the same be published, once in each week, for the

space of six successive weeks, in the

Maryland Gazette and Maryland Republican.

Thomas M. Hall, Reg. of Wills. A. A. County.

Aug. 15.

Notice is hereby Given.

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, in Md. letters of administration on the personal estate of William Killy, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased.

All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 26th day of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 3rd day of August 1822.

Jonathan Weedon.

Annapolis, Aug. 3, 1822.

DISOLUTION.

The subscribers have this day, by mutual consent, dissolved their business under the firm of D. RIDGELY & CO. All persons having claims against said concern, are requested to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 10th of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 10th day of Aug. 1822.

David Ridgely,

Wm. Warfield,

W. W. Clagett,

Aug. 15.

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the late firm of WARFIELD & RIDGELY, are requested to present the same to David Ridgely for adjustment; and all those in any way indebted to said firm, are now called on to make immediate payment to David Ridgely, who is alone authorized to receive and pay away monies, and to manage all the business of said concern.

W. W. Warfield,

David Ridgely.

Aug. 6.

NOTICE.

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MARYLAND GAZETTE AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

[VOL. LXVII.]

ANNAPOLEIS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1822.

No. 37.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
BY

JONAS GREEN,

CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLEIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ON THE LILY OF THE VALLEY.

Fair modest flower that shuns parade,
Whose sweets all other sweets excel,
Or have I sought thee in the shade,
And watch'd thy slowly opening bell.

In life's fair morn, when I was blest,
And sigh'd like others to be gay—
Pale flower! I placed thee near my breast,
And threw the blushing rose away.

Yet 'twas not hatred that did guide

My infant choice, and move my scorn;
Methought the rose was swoln with pride,
And thou neglected and forlorn.

May pity ever thus prevail,
And softly all my soul incline,
To listen to the plaintive tale,
And make the cause of sorrow mine.

And when I see misfortune sink,
'Neath cruel pride's sarcastic rail,
I'll raise its drooping head, and think
On thee, sweet lily of the vale.

ODE TO MEMORY.

"Man giveth up the Ghost and where is he?"

And where is he? Not by the side
Whose every want he loved to tend;

Not o'er those valles wandering wide,

Where sweetly lost he oft would wend;
That form belov'd he marks no more,

Those scenes adm'r'd no more shall see,

Those scenes are lovely as before,

And she as fair—but where is he?

Not, no, the radiance is not dim,
That used to gild his favourite hill,

The pleasures that were dear to him,

Are dear to life and nature still;

But, ah! his home is not as fair,

Neglected must his garden be,
The lilies droop and wither there,

And seem to whisper, "where is he?"

His was the pomp—the crowded hall,

But where is now the proud display!

His riches, honour, pleasures all

Desire could frame—but where are they!

And he, as some tall rock that stands
Protected by the circling sea,

Surrounded by admiring bands

Seem'd proudly strong—and where is he?

The church yard bears an added stone—

The fire-side shows a vacant chair;

Here sadness dwells and weeps alone;

And death displays his banners there;

The life is gone—the breath has fled,

And what has been no more shall be;

The well known form—the welcome tread—

O! where are they, and where is he?

THE CHURCH YARD.

You have sauntered, perhaps, of a moonlight evening, out of the precincts of the living and moving world, to linger and contemplate among the grass grown memorials of those who are gone—

"The body to its place, and the soul to Heaven's grace,
And the rest in God's own time."

An appalling chill shoots through the current of life at the undisturbed and universal silence of the scene—the stars tranquilly shining on the white marble, and feebly illuminating the name which friendship had carved for the slumberer beneath

—here the grass waving in rank luxuriance, as if to hide the triumph and the trophies of death—and there a human bone unearthed from its timeworn sepulchre, a ghastly visitor to the realms of day—a wooden tablet marking the repose of the humble—a cross, the sign of the sleeping believer—and lofty and magnificent memorials over the relics of the wealthy and the great. Ah! who is such an assemblage as this, can be accounted great?—What gold survives the crucible of death?

We can learn nothing from the living which the dead do not teach us. Would He be modest and unpretending, let her quit the ball and festival for a moment, and carry her toilet to the tomb. Would the poor learn humility—the resentful good nature—the penurious charity—the bigoted philanthropy; would the scholar ascertain the true objects of knowledge—the man of the world the true means of happiness here and hereafter—and the ambitious the true sources of greatness—let him retire awhile from the living and commune with the dead. We must all come to the mournful level of the grave. Our bones must mingle in one common mass. Our affections should travel in the same path, for they must terminate in one fearful issue.—Life is full of facilities of virtue and of happiness; and when you would neglect or abuse them, go and purify your affections, and humble your pride, and elevate your hopes at the tomb of a friend, when the stars are shining on it, like the glorious beams of religion on the mansion of death.

EXTRACT.

Consider, would it not wound thee to think, heart, to come upon thy death-bed, and instead of having the comfort of a well spent life, and the merits of the Lord Jesus Christ, together with the comfort of his glorious spirit, to have, first, the sight of an ill-spent life,—thy sins flying in thy face,

—thy conscience uttering, of itself, with thunder-claps against thee,—the thoughts of God terrifying of thee,—death, with his merciless paw, seizing upon thee,—the devil standing ready to scramble for thy soul,

—hell enlarging herself, and ready to swallow thee up in a eternity of misery and torment attending upon thee, from which there

will be no release. For, mark! death doth not come alone to an unconverted soul, but with such company, as went but sensible of it, it would make thee tremble.

BUNYAN.

EXTRAORDINARY SHIPWRECK.

The brig *Wear*, of London, Thompson, master, with a crew of ten men, sailed from the Thames on the 12th March, bound for Iceland, for a cargo of ice. Nothing remarkable occurred to them till the 28th, at noon, at which time they were within 200 miles from their destination, when the larboard bow of the vessel struck violently on an iceberg, which injured her so seriously, that 65 minutes afterwards she went down. At this appalling juncture, five of the crew were on a piece of ice, endeavouring to make her fast to it, and the others were exerting themselves to get out some provisions. With the ship two of the hands were lost—the other four being expert swimmers, got upon a piece of ice, and by means of two studding sail booms, which served them as a portable bridge, and enabled them to pass from one piece of ice to another, they eventually, but not without great difficulty and danger, reached their disconsolate shipmates. The ship boats having been crushed to pieces by the ice, they had only saved from the wreck, three bags of bread, and a small quantity of beef and pork; about thirty six yards of canvas, two oars and a boat hook, some blankets, a tin candle box containing some candles, the two studding sail booms already mentioned, the three main hatches, the slide of the half deck hatch, a rough oar, an axe, a small saw, a mallet, a caulking iron, a three quarter-inch chisel, a quantity of nails, a tinder box and some rope. In this perilous situation, with destruction menacing them continually, upon a piece of ice not sixty yards square, floating in the vast northern ocean, and insulated from all human aid, they remained for fourteen days, without any protection from the cold atmosphere, but a flimsy tent, which they constructed of the oars, the boat hook and the canvas. Into this, at each return of night, did these poor sufferers retire for repose, but the cold soon chased away "tired nature's sweet restorer" from their eye lids, and to counteract its effects, they were obliged, at short intervals, to come forth to their dreary promenade, and resume their wonted walk. The manner in which they contrived to cook their victuals is worthy of recital—it evinces how prolific necessity is in expedients. The lid of their candle box they converted into a camboise, the box itself into a boiler, and for fuel they substituted rope, which their tinder box enabled them to ignite. On the 1st of April, sensible that unless they made an effort to save themselves, destruction would inevitably overtake them, they resolved on building a boat with the scanty materials which they had, and this they thus effected. The bottom which was flat, they made by laying the two studding sail booms parallel at the distance of two feet, and nailing on them transversely the boarding of the hatches—the carlings of the hatches they used for timbers—the gunwale they formed of the rough oar, split to two, and the stern of the slide of the half deck hatch. Having proceeded so far with the work, the next difficulty was to procure sheathing. To supply this they had recourse to their canvas, with which they covered the frame they had constructed, nailing it to the studding sail booms, and thence extending it over the timbers to the gunwale, to which they lashed it with spun yarn; and, to render it impervious to the water, they melted their candles, the grease of which they rubbed into it. In the prosecution of this (in their circumstances,) Herculean undertaking, now fortunately brought to a completion, they would have been badly off want of a gimlet, had they not a large sail needle, with which they contrived to bore. It was a lucky circumstance for them that they set about the means of deliverance at the time they did, as, on the tenth day of their being upon the ice, the sea washed away the greater part of their provisions. Having rigged their frail bark, with an oar for a mast, and a blanket for a sail, and having put on board the scanty remains of their provisions, and some ice for water, on the 11th April, they committed themselves to the mercy of the winds and waves, steering in the direction of Iceland; but having for three days attempted a passage through the shoals of ice without success, they were obliged to put back into clear water. On the 18th they killed some seals with their mallets, which they found asleep upon the ice, and on the same day they landed upon an iceberg, for the purpose of cooking them, which they were enabled to do by means of some drift wood which they had picked up. Here they passed the night, using their boat, which they had hauled up on the ice, in order to its preservation, as a dormitory. On the 19th they again put to sea, steering for the Faro Isles; but the wind, on the 21st, being easterly, they were constrained to change their course, and again bear up for Iceland.

On the 24th found to their inexpressible concern, that the heat of the sun had melted all their ice, from which period, owing to the want of water, their sufferings may be better conceived than described. On the 8th they were gladdened with the sight of land, but their view of it was soon intercepted by a thick fog; and when this cleared away they could not discern it, the wind having, in the interim, veered and blown them back to sea. Next day, the 29th, from excessive sufferings and want of water, three of their number died in great agony, and a few hours subsequent to their demise, they were obliged to commit their bodies to the deep, the captain acting as chaplain on the occasion. At this time the survivors were tormented with such intolerable thirst, that some of them, to alleviate it, drank their own urine. That evening they again came in sight of land, the following day, the 30th, they effected a landing, about 40 miles from a place which they say is called Rudford. At this time their feet was so dreadfully frost bitten, from their having been immersed in water for a number of successive days in the boat, that they could merely crawl about—they therefore had to remain here till the 2d May, when some sealers, who were out in a boat, perceiving them, took them to their homes, about twelve miles distant, and used every means which humanity could prompt for their restoration. They indeed acted the part of the good Samaritan towards them, furnishing them with necessities of wearing apparel, washing their ulcerous feet, and dressing them with fresh butter, the only salve they could command. With these hospitable people they abode till the 2d June

when, learning that the *Emmanuel*, of Linlithgow, Scotland, Hutchinson, was taking in a cargo of ice at Rudford, for the Colerain fishery, their kind hosts provided them a conveyance thither, and represented their case to the Governor, who obtained a passage for them in the abovementioned vessel and ordered them a supply of provisions. On the 3d June, the *Emmanuel* sailed, and on the 12th June arrived at Portrush, whence, on the same day, these poor mariners were conveyed in the King's boat to this city—three of them in a state of helplessness and consequent destitution which is calculated to excite pity in the most obdurate breast. The captain lost two toes by the frost, the carpenter four, the cook all his, and part of the left foot, and Charles Folston's feet are in a very bad state.

Londonberry Journal.

ANECDOTE OF WASHINGTON.

In the winter of '77, while Washington with the American army lay at Valley Forge, a certain good old Friend, of the respectable family and name of Potts, had occasion to pass through the woods near head-quarters. Treading his way along the venerable grove, suddenly he heard the sound of a human voice, which as he advanced increased on his ear, and at length became like the voice of one speaking much in earnest. As he approached the spot, with a cautious step, whom should he behold, in a dark natural bower of ancient oaks, but the Commander in Chief of the American armies on his knees at prayer! Motionless with surprise, Friend Potts continued on the place till the general, having ended his devotions, arose, and with a countenance of angel serenity, retired to head-quarters. Friend Potts then went home, and on entering his parlour called out to his wife, "Sarah, my dear! Sarah, all's well! all's well! George Washington will yet prevail!" "What's the matter, Isaac?" replied she; "thou seemest moved."

"Well, if I seem moved, 'tis no more than what I am. I have this day seen what I never expected. Thee knows that I always thought the sword and the Gospel utterly inconsistent, and that no man could be a soldier and a Christian at the same time. But George Washington has this day convinced me of my mistake."

He then related what he had seen.

LONGEVITY OF A HORSE.

There is now living and in the possession of the proprietors of the Mersey and Irwell Navigation, where he has been the most part of his life, a horse 63 years old this year; he is perfectly sound and free from blemish, and has been in regular work till within a few years. He is now kept at his ease for his past services, which have been great to an extreme.

Late London paper.

Mr. GREEN,

I have, within the last eight or ten days, been called on personally, and by letter, by many of my friends in Prince George's and Anne-Arundel, to know whether I was a Candidate for Congress or not, politely offering their exertions and support, if I would consent to be run. I have referred them to my letter addressed to the people of this congressional district, as published in the Federal Republican of the 2d of August last, to shew why I offered my services in Sept. last, and why I withdrew that offer, and am no longer to be considered a candidate. To save trouble and mistakes to others, I will thank you to give that letter a place in your paper for two successive weeks. So many months having passed since I offered my services, it may be necessary to give at least that notice of my withdrawal.

Your friend, JOHN C. WEEMS.

August 31st, 1822.

To the People of Prince George's and Anne-Arundel Counties, and City of Annapolis. Fellow Citizens, A dispute having taken place between Mr. George Howard, of Bristo, and certain of his brother democrats, as appeared in the Maryland Republican, of the 2d of July last—Mr. H's answer has come out from necessity I suppose in handbills, one of which I have now before me, in which my name is introduced in such a way as to render it necessary for me to notice it. I did, as Mr. Howard has stated, decline my self a candidate for congress last September, in Prince George's in the first instance, to prevent quarrelling, and perhaps fighting, among the people at a large democratic meeting, about the right I had as a private citizen of Anne-Arundel, to offer any thing for their consideration, it not having suited any of their orators that day to attend; and again, the next day, at another large meeting called by my friend, Mr. Robert Bowie. In conversation with me, he expressed his unwillingness to allow private gentlemen that day to take up an unlimited portion of the time which belonged to candidates, complaining at the time of the unreasonable trespass that had previously to that been committed on him by a private citizen, who had taken up 2-1/2 hours of the afternoon, not leaving him time to say he had wished to the people. To remove those difficulties and objections, &c. &c. I informed Mr. B. that I, like himself, was a candidate before the people; and again, that day, as soon as I had an opportunity, repeated the offer of my services, inviting those present, and through them, their neighbours, to examine into my life and conduct from my infancy to the October election of 1822, observing that ample time, upwards of 13 months, was afforded them to have the question solved—Is he honest—is he capable? And that if after the election it was found I had obtained their confidence, I should esteem it the highest honour that could be conferred on me; and I engaged to enlist in their cause a heart as sincere as it had always been honest, joined with all the zeal and ability it might please God to give, to bring things back to that good old golden standard, established by our fathers, much as they have been altered and abused by the patriots of modern date, the main spring of whose actions was no longer the public good, but self.

They are the sons of darkness, who must perish with their deeds, when exposed to light.

Once I said to you, that rotation

in office belonged to republicans, as the ex-

citement to, and reward of merit. Now

what do you say? Why, that Doctor Kent,

and all such like creatures of their will, are

entitled, if they please to say so, to claim a life estate in the honours they hold, if there

can be any honour in holding an appoint-

ment on such terms. But why do I talk about honour? It could never have entered their thoughts. It is the emoluments, di-

rectly and indirectly to be obtained, that

they are in love with, and not voluntarily

to be given up. But the time must

and will come, when you, the honest people of

the land, petty corn-field politicians (as

these nobles contemptuously style you) will

bring these men to a reckoning and no longer consent to be satisfied with having the talents committed to their charge, buried in a napkin. Had this been your determination for years past, Doctor Kent, who by his vote brought war in your land, and the enemy to your capital, would not have been able to shut himself up, as a member of congress, in his house, on the day of the battle of Bladensburg, within four miles of his home, and excuse himself afterwards from risking a little of his own blood, *privately*, with the plea of not having gone over to the enemy. No! you would have required of him and his fellow workers, the nobility of Annapolis, to shew their patriotism by their actions, and not by their neglects. "Shew me thy faith without works," is the language of truth, which, by the by such men, as I to be feared, have little to do with.

Never before have I attempted to interfere with disputes like the present, altogether between democrats of the highest order. But there is an old saying, that dog will not eat dog; yet we have often heard of dogs barking and growling at dogs, as an excuse for seizing hold of something else; so in this instance, the democrats have quarrelled, and the writer of those celebrated remarks in the Museum, of the 2d of July, makes it the opportunity for abusing federalism and federalists. But that would not have been sufficient to have caused my notice of him as I never have noticed any thing that has appeared in that mirror of truth, but have always endeavoured to treat what came from that quarter with merited contempt, as I should now, have been exclusively against myself or my friends; believing their abuse the only desirable recommendation they could offer honest men; so I view it as to be offered to Mr. Howard and those gentlemen, who hold opinions similar to his, and have dared to converse at any time with him. They are all known to be honest, worthy men, and, as Mr. Howard calls them, sterling democratic republicans; but they have dared to feel, to think, and to express their thoughts, in opposition to the Star Chamber of Annapolis, where it is believed by those few dictators of the state, and more particularly of congressional districts, that no man can be found as well calculated to support their interest, as my friend Doctor Kent, who, by Mr. Howard's account, has been

CATTLE SHOW & FAIR, NO. 3.

For the Exhibition and Sale of all kinds of Live Stock, Agricultural Implements, and Domestic Manufactures.

To be held at EASTON on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, on Thursday the 7th, Friday the 8th day of November next, to commence at ten o'clock, in the morning of each day.

The committee appointed on behalf of the "Maryland Agricultural Society," to make arrangements for a Cattle Show and Fair, for the Exhibition and sale of Live Stock, Agricultural Implements and Domestic Manufactures, have resolved that the said Show and Fair, be held at the place and times above mentioned, and that the following premiums be offered and awarded to the owners of the best kinds, that is to say:—

HORSES.

For the best Stallion	\$20
the second best	15
the third best	10
For the best Mare	15
the second best	10
the third best	5

ASSES AND MULES.

For the best Jack	\$15
the best Mule	10
the second best	5

CATTLE.

For the best Bull over two years old	\$20
the best Bull under two years old	15
the 2nd best bull under 2 years old	10
the third best do.	5

For the best milch Cow

the second best	10
the third best	5

For the best Heifer under two years old

the second best do.	10
the best yoke of Working Oxen	15
the second best do.	10
the best stall fed Beef	10
the best grass fed Beef	10

SWINE.

For the best Boar	\$8
the second best	6
the third best	4

For the best Sow

the second best	6
the third best	4

SHEEP.

For the best Ram	\$8
the second best	6
For the best Ewe	8

For the two best Wethers, over two years old

the two second best do.	5
For the two best Wethers, under two years old	3

IMPLEMENT'S OF HUSBANDRY.

For the best Plough	\$5
For the best Harrow for the cultivation of Indian Corn	5

For the best machine, or model of a machine for threshing out wheat, and other small grain; the cost of which shall not exceed \$100	25
DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.	

For the best piece of Kersey, not less than 10 yards	\$5
the best piece of Flannel, not less than 10 yards	5
the best piece of Cassinett not less than 10 yards	5

the best piece of Carpeting not less than 20 yards	5
the best hearth Rug	3
the best Counterpane	3

the best piece of Table Linen, not less than 10 yards	3
For the best piece of Towelling, not less than 10 yards	3
the best pair of knit woollen stockings	1

the best pair of knit cotton stockings, 1	
the best pair of knit thread stockings	1
Each of a size for men or women	

the best sample of Butter, not less than five pounds	
a butter knife with a silver blade of the value of	5
A statement of the manner of preparing the cream and butter will be desirable.	

The above premiums will be awarded on

ly for animals bred within the State of Maryland, or within the District of Columbia.

But male animals of the several kinds above specified, may be entitled to premiums, though bred out of the State and District, provided the owner of such male animal shall secure his continuance in the State of Maryland, to be bred from, for one year from the granting of the premium.

It is to be understood that whenever a premium for any specimen of Agricultural Implement, piece of Machinery, or article of Manufacture, may be claimed merely from the want of competition, or where the thing presented for premium shall be considered as possessing no merit worthy of encouragement, the Judges shall have a right at their discretion to withhold such premium.

But this regulation shall not extend to Live Stock, as the best offered will gain the premium without any exception.

In no case will a premium be given for Live Stock, unless the owner shall have notified Mr. Samuel T. Kennard, of Easton, of his intention to offer for the same, and shall have entered the particular animal with him ten days previous to the Exhibition, stating himself to be the owner of such animal, and the manner of feeding and rearing it, together with its pedigree, disposition and other qualities, as far as practicable.

Persons having fine animals, the' not intended to be offered for premiums, will gratify the Society by exhibiting them in their field. And for the purpose of preparing proper arrangements and stalls, for the accommodation of all stock offered for premiums or for show, it is requested that all persons intending to offer stock for show only, as well as those offering them for premium, should give notice to Mr. Kennard of such intention at least ten days prior to the exhibition.

All premiums awarded by the committee of the sum of ten dollars and upwards, shall be distributed in articles of plate; and premiums below the sum of ten dollars shall be distributed in money or medals; & the committee, to whom the charge of these regulations shall be entrusted, shall determine the nature and values of the plate and medals so to be distributed.

Sales of the stock and articles exhibited, will take place on the second day either at public or at private auction. By order of the committee, N. HAMMOND, Ch'n.

Samuel T. Kennard, Secretary.

Easton, Aug. 13th, 1822.

PROGRESS OF METHODISTS.

Extract from the "Minutes of the Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church" for the year 1822, just published.

Bishops & Superintendents—Wm. M. Ken-

dré, Enoch George, Robert R. Roberts.

Travelling Preachers 1106

Preachers admitted on trial this year 185

" remaining on trial 124

" admitted into full connexion 92

" located this year 37

Deacons 155

Elders elected and ordained this year 100

Supernumerary Preachers 24

Superannuated Preachers 71

Ministers expelled from connexion this

year 2

" withdrawn 0

" died 3

NUMBERS IN SOCIETY.

Whites, Coloured. Total.

Ohio Conference 34,336 203 34,341

Kentucky do 20,846 2,859 23,725

Missouri do 9,161 288 9,451

Tennessee do 15,823 1,810 17,633

Mississippi do 4,531 1,020 5,551

S. Carolina do 21,290 12,906 34,796

Virginia do 19,329 6,625 25,945

Baltimore do 23,265 9,616 32,881

Philadelphia do 26,500 8,270 34,770

New York do 22,557 442 25,999

N. England do 19,807 217 20,024

Genesee do 27,182 119 27,301

Total, 263,045 44,377 297,622

Total last year, 281,146

Increase this year, 16,476

INDIAN IMPROVEMENT.

Extract of a statement made at a meeting

of the managers of the United Foreign

Mission Society, N. Y. by the Rev. Wm.

Goodell, lately returned from a visit to

the missionary stations among the Indians.

The American Board of Commissioners

for Foreign Missions have three schools among

the Choctaws, and three also among

the Cherokees, and are now making preparations

for a fourth school in each of those tribes.

The children connected with these

schools, not only received the ordinary instruc-

tions of a school, but they are taught

all the arts of a civilized life. Indeed, to

are ready, we therefore, about bombardment, with which the inhabitants are the least satisfied, as the greater part of the garrison of the fort is gone on board the Corvairs that have sailed.

"The plague, which has raged here since the month of April, spreads daily. The deaths are numerous, and many of the inhabitants endeavour to avoid the contagion by flight. The Bay of Constantine plundered, murdered and confiscated, in order to levy the usual tribute, of which, however, only the half had arrived here on the 8th inst. He now experienced the same fate that he had inflicted on others. He was stripped of all he possessed, and banished to the interior of the country."

GREECE & TURKEY.

The French papers of Wednesday contain an article, dated, Constantinople, 26th ult., giving an account of the death of the Captain Pacha, the chief actor in the late tragedy at Scio. "Divine vengeance begins to be displayed, and the cause of humanity has found avengers. The Captain Pacha, that ferocious Musselman, who plunged all the inhabitants of Scio into the abyss of calamity, no longer exists. The Greeks have displayed a courage and boldness the result of which will resound through all Europe. On the 22d June, the eve of the feast of Bairam, three Greek vessels charged with combustibles, passed the Turkish fleet, and under cover of the friendly flag which they had hoisted, approached the ship of the Admiral. The Turks, occupied with preparations for their feast, paid little attention to the fire-ships, and the Greeks had thus time to throw their torpedoes on the Admiral's ship, which soon was in flames. Disorder immediately spread among the crew, and each man tried to save himself from the conflagration. The Captain Pacha half burnt, was transported to the blood-stained shores of the Isle of Scio, which he had atrociously laid waste, where after half an hour of torment he expired. Three Turkish vessels were much damaged, and the rest of the fleet dispersed in different directions, dreading an attack from the Greek fire-ships. The intelligence is confirmed by letters received at Lloyd's.

London, Aug. 2.

Arrived in our
hengia frigates, Sir
London on the coast of
size is also hourly ex-

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factory was the state
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who had been en-
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that date, broke up,
times, after having pro-
to the house of the
ive the thanks of the
as conveyed in the fol-

COURT OF KING'S BENCH,
Guildhall, July 15.

Sitting after Trinity Term, before Lord
Chief Justice Abbott, and a special jury.

FORBES vs. COCHRANE.

This was an action brought to recover
from the Defendant the value of 38 slaves,
the property of the plaintiff.

In the years 1814 and 1815 the defendant,

Sir Alexander Cochrane, commanded the

fleet sent out to attack the Americans,

and Sir George Cockburn was second in command.

The gallant defendant, on his

arrival off Georgia, issued a Proclamation,

stating, that he understood that many persons wished to emigrate from the United States, and offering to such persons a reception on board His Majesty's ships, and a conveyance as freemen to His Majesty's colonies in North America, or the West Indies, if they should not wish to enter into His Majesty's Naval or military service.

In the month of February, 1815, Sir G. Cockburn was lying off Cumberland Island, and on the 23d of that month, a boat having on board 15 men, 8 women, and 12 children, all negroes, approached His Majesty's vessels the Terror and the bomb. They were taken on board; they were afterwards sent on board Sir G. Cockburn's ship, the Albatross, where they were treated as refugees.

Shortly afterwards the plaintiff, who is

partner in a house in East Florida, came on board Sir G. Cockburn's ship, and produced a letter from the Spanish Governor of that province, and demanded the negroes, who, he said, were part of a gang of 60, which had made their escape from off his plantation in East Florida. The negroes refused to return, alledging that the moment they got on board the British ship they were free.

The plaintiff then requested Sir G. Cockburn to send them back, but this he refused to do, saying that he thought them free agents, over whom he had no control; but he went to the negroes, and advised them to return, and they said they would not return, unless compelled by force so to do.

Sir George then refused to interfere any further, and he immediately wrote a letter to the defendant, who was at a great distance from him, stating what occurred, and also that he had transferred them to the ship Ruby, which was going to Bermuda. The defendant wrote in answer to Sir G. Cockburn, that he thought he had acted right, but to avoid giving offence to the Spanish Government, that he had written home to England, stating the circumstances to this Government, and requesting their further orders; and also that the slaves, on the 23d March 1816, had been landed at Bermuda Dock-yard, where they should have been closely guarded until he should have received instructions from his Government.

It having been proved that the plaintiff

had bought the slaves for 601 a head, and

that they were worth 1001 a head, that the proclamation was not published or circu-

lated at any point South of the Chesapeake, and that it was addressed solely to the inhabitants of the United States.

The Solicitor General proceeded to ad-

mit the jury on behalf of the galant de-

fendant, who he said had only acted in pur-

suance of the orders of his Government,

and therefore was not liable.

The Learned Counsel was proceeding to contend, that at the moment the slaves had escaped out of the province in which they were, yes, the

master had no property in them, unless

that property was secured by treaty, and

that Sir G. Cockburn would have acted as

properly in compelling these creatures

to return to the service of the plaintiff, as he

could, if he were to compel the plaintiff to

go into the service of the negroes.

The Chief Justice.—"Mr. Solicitor, I see

you are in dispute between you and Mr.

Admiral, your dispute is upon the law of the

sea, and as I, sitting here as Judge at Ni-

gham, will not take upon me to decide

at this point, I think the better way would be

to agree to a verdict for the plaintiff, sub-

ject to the opinion of the Court as to whether

the plaintiff had or had not any property

in the negroes when on board a British ship.

Chaplain of the Legation were no

part, though war was open

the Spanish squadron is red-

to, as we hear, 20 gun-boats

subject to the opinion of the Court.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, Sept. 12.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The Editor anxious to improve the appearance of the Gazette, and make it a more valuable publication, contemplates enlarging it to an imperial size. This undertaking will be attended with considerable expense, and to effect it the aid of his subscribers and advertising friends is indispensable. Many of them stand charged on his books to a considerable amount. The exercise of ordinary justice on their part, by a liquidation of his claims, will remove every obstacle to the proposed enlargement, and will enable him to furnish it quickly with a larger sheet, and greater variety of matter. With a view to further this object, he requests all persons indebted for the paper, or printing, to adjust their accounts as soon as practicable. In cases where it may not be convenient to call at his office for this purpose, and where it may not be so to pay the whole amount due, he invites delinquents to remit by mail (at the Editor's risk), such portions of their respective accounts, as they know to be due, and can spare without immediate detriment to themselves.

The names of TWENTY-TWO candidates to represent Frederick county in the next Legislature, are published in the Fredericksburg papers.

MR. GALLATIN

The Washington City Gazette says—"A successor to Mr. Gallatin, at the court of St. Cloud, is daily more spoken of since his speedy return to America has been positively announced. It is rumored that the appointment will be offered to Secretary Calhoun.

FIRE CAUSED BY FRICTION.

A singular instance of ignition is mentioned in a Jamaica paper. A transport which sailed from Port Royal for England, was overtaken on the 21st of April last by a violent gale of wind, which lasted for three days; and while thus exposed to the dangers of the storm, it was discovered that the vessel had taken fire. It was impossible to get at the place where the new danger was, and inevitable death seemed to be the portion of all on board; when it appeared that the fire had all at once become extinguished. On examination afterwards, it was found that the friction of the iron hoops of two casks, during the long and violent agitation of the ship, had set fire to one of them, which was consumed, and no further damage was done.

BECOMING SPIRIT.

Mr. Wm. Sharger, Jr. has advertised in the Augusta Chronicle, that the person who reported that he, the said Sharger was shot dead at a corn-crib, is a calumniating scoundrel, and he offers gratis, by a process of reasoning directed immediately to the understanding, to beat into the head of the propagator, that he is sound, wind and limb." He further cautions all persons from taking such liberties with his name in future, being determined to prove them liars, by a "living contradiction."

N. Y. Amer.

From a Portsmouth, N. H. Sept. 1.

WONDERS OF THE DEEP!

Among the varieties of Fish that have recently been brought in here, are a hammer headed shark, and a sun fish weighing near 500 lbs.

TO TAKE THE RANCID TASTE FROM BUTTER.

When fresh butter has not been salted in proper time, or when salt butter has been come rancid or musty, after melting and simmering it, dip in it a crust of bread well toasted on both sides; and in a few minutes the butter will lose its disagreeable taste.

N. E. Farmer.

KEEP TO THE RIGHT.

A teamster was lately prosecuted in Connecticut, for refusing the right hand side of the road to a gentleman in his chair. The teamster was acquitted, the judge deciding that teamsters had a right to take which side of the road they pleased, or the middle of it they thought proper.

SINGULAR.

A few weeks back, Mr. Donald, surgeon of Broughton, near Oilerton, extracted from a man of the name of Morley, five toads (or frogs) and previous to the species making their appearance, a great quantity of spawn came from him. During the operation, the man slept at the public house in the village, and a person who slept with him could distinctly hear them croak in his stomach.

London paper.

WAGER QUEERLY LOST.

In the year 1765, one Carr, a gamester, having laid a wager that he and his dog would leap from the centre area of Westminster Bridge, and land at Lambeth, within a minute of each other, he jumped off first and the dog immediately followed, but not being in the secret, and fearing his master should be drowned, he laid hold of him by the neck and dragged him on shore, to the no small diversion of the spectators.

A SEVERE HAIL STORM

Took place on the twenty-fourth of August last, in the neighbourhood of St. Inigoes, (Maryland,) which destroyed all the tobacco crops from two miles this side of that place down to Point Lookout. All the window-glass in the houses and church at St. Inigoes was broken.—On the same day, a heavy fall in such quantity, in the neighbourhood of White Post, about eight miles south of Winchester (Va.) as to cover the ground to the depth of two or three inches.—On the same day, Jay near Leesburgh, the rain swept away grain, fences, &c. Fed Gas,

YANKEE TRICK.

Montreal, Aug. 23.

On Sunday evening last the American steam-boat Phoenix arrived at St. John's, when the Comptroller of the customs at that place, having received information that a considerable quantity of contraband goods were on board, ordered a strict search to be made. In progress of doing so, a room not usually fastened was found locked up; the door having been forced open, a quantity of silks and other contraband articles are found. The performance of his duty imposed upon the Comptroller, the necessity of seizing, not merely the goods, but the vessel in which they had been conveyed.

He accordingly procured a file of men of the 6th Regiment, and leaving the vessel in charge of them and of the crew, he with the Captain, proceeded to this city. The vessel being thus left, and the crew no longer perceiving any considerable obstacle to their again obtaining possession of her, most unadvisedly and injudiciously, secured the guard, and departed with her for the United States.

It is no more than justice to state, that so far as our information on this unpleasant affair goes, no blame is attributable to Captain Sherman.

It is earnestly to be wished that the Pro-

secutors may see this unwarrantable act in

its true light, and order the immediate re-

turn of the vessel and soldiers, thus obvi-

ating much of the discussion which must

otherwise inevitably follow.

[The crew of the Phoenix after arriving

at Champlain furnished the soldiers with a

boat to convey them back to St. John's.]

Richmond, (Vir.) Sept. 3.

A CURIOUS SPECTACLE.

The exhibition of Mr. Neal's rattle snakes at the Eagle Hotel is too great a curiosity to be passed over. It is one of the most singular sights which we have ever witnessed.

Mr. Neal is a Frenchman; while in North Carolina, he attempted to procure some rattle snakes, for the purpose of making out a collection. But some of the observations and experiments he made, induced him to believe the possibility of taming this poison reptile; he finally made the trial, and has succeeded in manner which is calculated to astonish every beholder. What is the process he employed, is unknown to us—he probably availed himself of the power,

which is controul over the appetite of the

animal given him—he dwells very much too

on the charms of music: while inflamed by

hunger, and irritated by the application of

hot iron, the creature is soothed and soothed

by a slow and plaintive strain.

Mr. N. has two rattle snakes—the male,

which is 9 feet 8 inches long, has 8 rattles

to his tail, thus proving him to be 9 years

old—he has had 14 snakes 4 years—The

female is much smaller, and has 5 rattles—

she has been with him 33 months. So

great is their docility, that he will take them

up, after speaking a sort of jargon to them,

and strangle down their backs, as if they

were so many strings—he will make them

crawl up his breast and face, caress and

him, coil round his neck, and while

one of them is thus hanging around him,

he will take up and exhibit the other.

The perfect harmlessness of the reptile, and

even attachment to his keeper, is astonishing.

Meanwhile Mr. N. is himself thor-

oughly at his ease—completely self pos-

sed, diverting the spectator with the ex-

hibition of his snakes, or instructing them

by his explanations. He says, he has no

fears himself, for, independently of his

command over the animal, he is satisfied

he can cure the bite of it—the remedy

he makes no secret. Wash your mouth

first with warm sweet oil, and then suck

the wound—next, drink most copiously of

<

The Levy Court
Of Anne-Arundel County, is to be
held to meet in the city of Annapolis, on the third Monday in September next.
By order,
W. S. Green, Clerk.

NEGOES.
A liberal price in cash will be given
for a few.

Likely Young Negroes.

Persons wishing to dispose of such, will please give me a call at Mr. Williamson's Tavern, or apply to Mr. William Caton, Annapolis.

Aug. 29.

State of Maryland, sc.
Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court,

August 24th, 1822.

On application by petition of Nicholas Brewer, jun. administrator of William Kilty, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Maryland Republican.

Thomas H. Hall,
Reg. of Wills A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Md. letters of administration on the personal estate of William Kilty, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 28th day of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 24th day of August 1822.

Nicholas Brewer, jun. Adm'r.

Aug. 29. 6w.

State of Maryland, sc.
Anne-Arundel County Orphans Court,

Aug. 24th, 1822.

On application by petition of George Mackubin, administrator of Richard Mackubin, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Maryland Republican.

THOMAS H. HALL,
Reg. Wills. A. A. County

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of A. A. county, in Md. letters of administration on the personal estate of Richard Mackubin, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 28th day of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 24th day of August 1822.

George Mackubin, Adm'r.

Aug. 29. 6w.

FOR SALE,
By SHAW & GAMBRILL, Annapolis

Price 33 00.

A REPORT

Of all such

ENGLISH STATUTES

As existed at the time of the first emigration of the people of Maryland, and which by experience have been found applicable to their local and other circumstances; and of such others as have been made in

ENGLAND OR GREAT-BRITAIN
And have been introduced and practiced, by the

COURTS OF LAW OR EQUITY;
And also all such parts of the same as may be proper to be introduced and incorporated into the body of the

STATUTE LAW OF THE STATE

Made according to the directions of the Legislature.

BY WILLIAM KILTY,
Chancellor of Maryland.

To which are prefixed,

AN INTRODUCTION

And Lists of the Statutes which had not been found applicable to the circumstances of the people.

With Full and Complete Indexes.

The proceeds of the sale of the above work are, by a resolution of the General Assembly, to be appropriated, under the direction of the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, and the Chancellor of Maryland, to the purchase of a Public Library, for the use of the Superior Courts, and the General Assembly.

Aug. 15.

Family Flour
The subscribers keep, and intend keeping, a regular supply of the
Best Family Flour,
which they will sell at a very small advance on the Baltimore price, for Cash.

Adam and Jno. Miller.

July 1.

NOTICE.

The subscriber has obtained from the orphans court of St. Mary's county, letters of administration on the personal estate of William J. Brooke, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased, are respectfully notified to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement; those indebted are earnestly requested to make immediate payment to

John L. Millard, Adm'r.

August 29. 3w.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias from the county court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale on Friday the 20th day of September next, on the premises,

Fifty Acres of Land,

lying on the west side of Stockett's Run, and two Negro Boys. Taken as the property of George C. Steuart, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Clayton & Randall, for the use of James Cox and Richard G. Cox, Ex'trs. of James Cox, Jr. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, for Cash.

BEN FAITHER, Late Shff.

A. A. County.

Aug. 24.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained letters agreeably to the last will and testament of Henry Duvall, late of Anne-Arundel County, deceased, all persons having claims against the deceased are required to produce the same for settlement, and those that are indebted to make payment.

Grafton B. Duvall Ex'r.

Sept. 5. 3w.

Negroes Wanted.

Persons having healthy young Negroes to dispose of will find a purchaser, who will give them a liberal price in cash, on applying at Williamson's Hotel, or to Mr. Wm. Caton.

Annapolis. Sept. 5.

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber intends to apply, by petition in writing, to the Honourable the judges of the county court for Anne-Arundel county, to be held at the City of Annapolis on the third Monday in October next, for a commission to mark and bound all the following tracts or parcels of land, of which the subscriber is seized, lying and being in Anne-Arundel County, and State of Maryland, known by the name of "Bear Hills," "Benson's Request," "Boyce Beginning," and "Robert's Lot;" whereof all persons in any wise concerned or interested, are hereby desired to take notice.

THOMAS WORTHINGTON N
(of Nicholas.)

July 24. 1822

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas Bicknell, late of Anne-Arundel County, deceased, requests those who are indebted to him to make immediate payment, and those who have claims, to bring them in, or inform the subscriber of their amount.

Nicholas Brewer, Jun.

Aug. 22, 1822. 3w.

For Sale,

The valuable Establishment in the City of Annapolis, late the property of Dr. Upton Scott, and now occupied by Samuel Chase, Esq. consisting of a large & convenient Dwelling House with Stable, Carriage House, suitable out buildings, an extensive garden, containing a great variety of fruit of the best kinds, a Green House, all enclosed with a substantial brick wall:

Also a lot containing two acres of ground, situated on the Sp Creek, and convenient to the above Establishment, enclosed with a post and rail fence. The situation is pleasant and healthy, and well calculated to afford an agreeable residence to a large family.

For terms apply to Col. Henry Maynard, Annapolis.

J. C. BIRNIE.

July 1822.

Just Published

And for sale at this Office and at Mr. George Shaw's Store—price 25cts.
The Constitution of Maryland,
To which is prefixed,
The Declaration of Rights—
With the amendments ingrafted theron.
Oct. 25.

Aug. 17.

The University of Maryland.
ST. JOHN'S
AND
WASHINGTON
COLLEGES.

The reputation and welfare of Maryland have been deeply affected by the fall of this University; and although it is the common duty of every man in this state to endeavour to reconstruct it, there seems to be something more than an ordinary obligation upon those, who claim to be the Alumni of the Institution, to co-operate, and to make one vigorous, united effort, to resuscitate and to restore it to its ancient usefulness and fame, that they may be the special means of transmitting to their descendants, and to posterity generally, the benefits of an Institution which the wisdom of their forefathers had created for them.

It is therefore respectfully suggested to the Alumni of this University, wherever residing, to hold a meeting on the first Friday in December next, at St. John's College in Annapolis, (by permission of the Visitors and Governors,) to take into consideration the practicability of reviving this University, the plan, and the ways and means necessary to effect it.

As the Chancellor of the state is upon the spot, and is always one of the Visitors & Governors of the University, it is also suggested that he be invited to attend as President of the Convention.

Should this proposition meet with the approbation of those to whom it is directed, it may be useful to insert short paragraphs in the several newspapers of the state, and of the District of Columbia, favourable to the plan, and urging a general attendance at the Convention—as it is not only desirable that our once distinguished and venerable "Aima Mater," should be re-animated and restored by her Sons, but particularly so that they should form a Brotherhood of every surviving member of the family to undertake the noble work, to which gratitude and duty equally invite.

ALUMNUS.

P. S. The Editors of newspapers throughout the state, and in the District of Columbia, are requested to give this publication a few insertions in their respective Journals.

May 16.

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the late firm of WARFIELD & RIDGELY, are requested to present the same to David Ridgely for adjustment; and all those in any way indebted to said firm, are now called on to make immediate payment to David Ridgely, who is alone authorized to receive and pay away monies, and to manage all the business of said concern.

WM WARFIELD.

DAVID RIDGELY.

August 6, 1822.

NOTICE.

Ranaway from the subscriber living on the head of Severn, Anne-Arundel County, on the 12th of this month, a mulatto woman named

MARY,

aged about 40 years, formerly the property of Mr. Basil Brown of this county.

She has a sullen, obstinate

look, no particular mark, except the loss of a toe.

She has a brother living in Baltimore, where it is most likely she has gone. If taken in the city of Baltimore, and lodged in gaol,

I will give the above reward, and if

taken above 30 miles from home, and

secured, I will give fifty dollars.

J. MEWBURN.

A. A. County, July 18, 1822.

Sixty Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber about the first of July last, a negro man by the name of Perry Young, on or about 25 years of

age, five feet six or eight inches high, of a blackish complexion, of a pleasant countenance when not irritated; he has a scar on one of his cheeks somewhat in the shape of a letter C; his clothing rent. He was at Mr. Mayer's, at Sandy Point, just above Annapolis, hawking, stating that he was going from there to the copperas factory for employment, at which place he was hired at in 1820. I will give sixty dollars reward if brought home, and forty dollars to secure him in gaol so that I get him.

WALTER R. WHITE.

Love Point, Queen Anne's County,

Md. August 8, 1822. 5w.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The Partnership of W. M. HOBNE & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted are requested to settle with W. M. Hobne, either by cash or notes.

In future the business will be conducted under the names of

HOHNE, HOLLAND & CO.

Who have on hand and intend keeping the most choice

JACOB WITWRIGHT.

Aug. 29.

A TEACHER

Who can produce satisfactory testimonials of his moral character, & capability to take charge of an English school, will find an advantage

situation by applying at this Office, to W. Wilson in Annapolis.

August 29.

Notice.

All persons indebted to the late firm of George and John Barber, & Co. are requested to call and settle their accounts, before the 18th Sept. no otherwise suits will be instituted against them without respect to persons, as it is very necessary that my concern should be settled in as short a time as possible, in consequence of my having to settle with the representatives of the late John T. Barber.

John Miller Jr.

Sept. 27.

JUST PUBLISHED

And for sale at Geo. Shaw's

THE FIRST VOLUME OF HARRIS & JOHNSON'S REPORT

Of Cases Argued and Determined in the

GENERAL COURT AND COURT OF APPEALS OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND

From the year 1800 to 1805, inclusive.

PRICE—\$5 50.

Sept. 27.

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Of every description, neatly ex-

ecuted at this Office.

35

MARYLAND GAZETTE AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. LXV.

ANNAPOLEIS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1822.

No. 257

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
BY
JONAS GREEN,
CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLEIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

MISCELLANEOUS

THE LATE GENERAL Z. M. PIKE.

From the Charleston Courier.

There is a charm in looking slow,
Across a silent plain,
Where patriot battle has been fought,
Where glory had the gain;
There is a pleasure on the plain,
Where Druids old have been,
Where mantles grey have rustled by,
And sweep the nettle green."

It is not only soothing, but it is animating, to recall to mind the actions of the virtuous, the wise, the generous and the brave, that are departed. The recollection of their example not only imparts to our bosoms a tenderness of feeling approximating to the sublime, but also enkindles in our hearts the ennobling fires of the spirit of emulation. To mourn the death of such men is to indulge a godlike sorrow; to weep beside their graves is not unmannerly. Such are the reflections that arose in our mind, on a perusal of the following extract, that, in Grimshaw's History of the United States, closes a sketch of the military character of the lamented late Gen. Pike.

Meanwhile, the heroic Pike, abounding as he was brave, occupied himself in removing a wounded British soldier from a place of danger; and after having performed this act of generosity, was calmly seated on the stump of a tree, in conversation with another soldier who had been taken prisoner, when suddenly the air was convulsed by a dreadful explosion. The British magazine, at the distance of 200 yards, near the barracks, had blown up; huge stones and fragments of wood were sent resounding, and whirled aloft, by the exploding of 500 barrels of gunpowder. Immense quantities of those fell in the midst of the victorious column, killing and wounding upwards of two hundred, and among the latter General Pike. But the Americans, though for a moment confounded, soon recovered their former order; the ranks were instantly closed, and their undaunted spirit was evinced by their loud huzzas! The wound of the gallant Pike was soon found to be mortal; yet he still retained the fire and solicitude of the soldier and commander—"Move on my brave boys," he exclaimed, "and revenge your general!" They instantly obeyed. He was then carried on board a vessel, and shortly afterwards gratified by the sight of the British flag. On seeing the victorious trophy, his eyes, over which approaching death had already drawn the prophetic film, for a moment resumed their lustre, and making signs for it to be placed under his head he calmly expired.

If we know aught of the supremacy of son, it was manifest in the dying moments of that heroic patriot and soldier.

TRIBUTE

To the memory of the late General Zebulon Montgomery Pike, who, in the defence of liberty & his country, before the town of York, in Upper Canada, fel glorious. In the arms of victory, on the 27th of April, 1813.

"The narrow house shall receive me in the midst of the light of renown—[Russian.]

Silent now is the battle ground,

Where fought the bold, where fell the brave;

Gone is the trumpet's martial sound,

But see, oh, see the soldier's grave!

Still'd is the spirit-stirring drum,

No longer here our banners wave;

But here we find the warrior's home,

For see! oh, see the soldier's grave!

Awake my harp! awake the song,

For him who fell among the brave,

For him who sleeps these shades among,

Cold, cold within a soldier's grave!

Persons who retire from trade are generally eager, from a false shame, to conceal the mode by which they acquired their wealth. An honourable exception to this occurred in the case of Mr. Gillespie, a tobacconist, of the city of Edinburgh. Having acquired an ample fortune by the sale of snuff, at the end of the American war he set up a carriage; and lest the publick or himself, might forget how he had acquired the means of keeping one, to arms of three snuff boxes rampant, he added the following doggerel couplet as a motto:

"Who would have thought it,
That notes could have bought it."

OLD TIMES.

From Holme's Annals.

In 1665 the governor of Rhode Island passed an order to outlaw all Quakers, and to seize their estates, because they would not bear arms. This order was resisted by the people so successfully that it was never carried into effect.

In 1669, the Legislature of Carolina passed a law, entitled "An act concerning marriage"—which declared that "as people might wish to marry, and there being no minister, in order that none might be hindered from so necessary a work, for the preservation of mankind, any two persons, carrying before the governor and council a few of their neighbours, and declaring their mutual ascent, shall be deemed man and wife." Chalmers observes that, "during almost twenty years we can trace nothing of clergymen in the history or laws of Carolina."

In 1681, Charles II. gave to William Penn the charter of Pennsylvania; he invited purchasers, and that year the first colony from England arrived in Pennsylvania, and "commenced a settlement above the confluence of the Schuylkill with the Delaware." The next year, Penn himself with more settlers, chiefly Quakers, arrived in Pennsylvania.

The first assembly of Pennsylvania was held in Philadelphia March 12, 1683. A number of German Quakers, arrived, and settled seven miles north of Philadelphia, and called their settlement Germantown.

Lord Effingham was this year (1683) appointed governor of Virginia, and expressly ordered to allow no person to use a printing press on any occasion whatever.

The governor of Massachusetts (1690) having no money to pay the troops, there was danger of a mutiny, to avert which, they issued bills of credit. This was the first paper money issued in the colonies.

The imputation of witchcraft, accompanied with belief of its reality, was this year, (1692) very prevalent in Massachusetts. The contagion was principally confined within the county of Essex. Before the close of September, nineteen prisoners were executed, and one pressed to death, all of whom asserted their innocence.

In 1692, the Legislature of Massachusetts passed an act prohibiting any of the French nation to reside, or be in any of the seaports or frontier towns within the province, without license from the governor and council.

A MOTLEY SET.

From a Milion, N. C. paper of Sept. 5.

A few days ago, a tree was felled in the place called Bloody Bottom, in Halifax county, Va. for the purpose of obtaining honey from a nest of bees, supposed to be located in the tree, when was found as motley a set, perhaps, as was ever assembled in so small a compass. In the hollow of the tree was found four raccoons, three flying squirrels, four grey squirrels, one fox squirrel, a scorpion, hornet's nest, and a screech owl. On the falling of the tree, whether by the power of attraction we will not say, but it so happened that it fell on the nest of a hornet, commonly called yellow-jacket. After the assemblage had in a measure dispersed, the hive was broken up, and five gallons of honey obtained therefrom.

REMARKABLE VEGETABLE.

On the 31st ult. was picked from the vines in the garden of Mr. Benjamin V. Clench, in the town of Bethlehem, a Cucumber, measuring 23 inches in length, 12 in circumference, and weighing five pounds and three quarters. Albany pap.

EXTRACTS

From late London Papers.

Amongst a number of circumstances, the following is guaranteed at Smyrna by several eye-witnesses—A young Greek female, 16 or 17 years of age, of great beauty, was carried off by an Arab, who sold her to a Turk for 300 piasters. Shortly afterwards he offered 3000 piasters to her new master for the repurchase of this beautiful Chiöt.

The Turk, who already felt a sentiment of love, refused the money! The Arab proceeded to the market, met the Turk, and wanted to compel him to restore the slave on receiving 300 piasters, the original price! The Turk opposed this and high words arose; the Arab, at length in a transport of anger, said, "you shall not have her," and taking out his pistol, lodged the contents in her bosom; she fell and expired. The Turk embraced the inanimate body, and mingled his tears with its blood. Recovering himself, he presented himself before the captain Pacha, and demanded justice. "You shall have it," said the Grand Admiral. "Do you know the murderer?"—"Yes." "Let all the Arabs be arrested and brought before me." The order was executed, and the Turk pointed out the guilty individual. "Draw thy sabre, and cut off his head." The Turk declined the office, which was then performed by the executioner.

RUSSIA.

From a report lately made of the extent, population, industry, commerce, &c. of the Russian Empire, it appears the 50 governments of Russia comprehend 298,950 geographical square miles, and contain 40,067,000 inhabitants. There are 3,724 manufactories in the Empire. The capital employed in commerce, as stated by merchants, amounts to 319,660,000 roubles. The revenue arising from the poll-tax, and that upon drink, is stated at 165,350,000 roubles.

A GOOD SHOT.

A few days ago, in consequence of a trifling wager, the following occurrence took place, which certainly rivals the celebrated feat of Wm. Tell. In a yard, within a short distance from our office, a professional gentleman of this town, stood with a glass tumbler on his bare head, and with his face to another individual, a tradesman, who at the distance of 12 yards discharged a bullet from a cross-bow at the glass, and broke it to atoms, without injuring in the slightest degree the mortal target, which bore him. Our readers may depend upon the truth of this statement but we know not which they will deem to be the greatest—the skill of one of the parties, the nerve of the other, or the folly of both.

GOOD.

Two candidates of the name of Adam and Low, preached probation sermons for a lectureship, which was in the gift of the congregation. Mr. Low preached in the morning, taking for his text, "Adam, where art thou?" & made an excellent sermon, with which the congregation appeared much edified. Mr. Adam who was present, preached in the evening, taking for his text the passage immediately following that of his rival, "Lo, here am I." This impromptu, and his sermon, gained Mr. Adam the lectureship.

CENSUS OF PARIS.

The census of Paris returns 60,000 bachelors and about the same number of unmarried female adults—and 132,000 married persons. The indigent classes are by far the most numerous.

ANECDOCE.

An Irish gentleman going to the post-office, a short time since, inquired if there were any letters for him. "Your name, Sir," said the clerk. "There is a good one now," replied the Hibernian; "way, won't you see it on the back of the letter."

land, S.
Orphans Court
1822.
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A funeral cou-
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law for credi-
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five weeks in the
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William Bower,
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next, they may
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state. Given under
day of Aug. 1822,
John Gardner, At-
6w.

TICE.

having obtained
the county organs
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of John Thompson
deceased, hereby
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FFALTY

Knighton,

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is a candidate for
of said county, at the
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support.

to Kent.

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th side of Severn E-
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Annapolis.

ANN BOONE,

for Sale.

part of Lot No. 27,
et, (fronting 60 feet
which a blacksmith's
nt. If not sold at pri-
the 1st day of Octo-
offered to the highest
day. For terms apply

Daniel Mahoney.

ts.

olic Sale.

posed at public sale
of Sely Kelly, in the
aturday the 21st day
22, a valuable young
28 or 30 years of age.
Hogs, Sheep, House-
en Furniture, also a
s of Tobacco, already
above property will be
or a short credit to sale
to commence at 10 A.M.

COB WITWRIGHT.

TEACHER

roduce satisfactory tes-
is moral character, in
take charge of an Es-
will find an advantage
plying at this Office,
in Annapolis.

Notice.

is indebted to the late firm
John Barber, & Co. to call and settle their
ore the 15th Sept. m^r its will be, instituted
without respect to it
very necessary that it
ould be settled as soon as
possible, in consequence
the late John T. Barber.

John Miller Jr.

PUBLISHED

at Geo. Shaw's
ST. VOLUME OF HAN-
SON'S REPORT

Argued and de-
mined in the

COURT AND COURT
LS OF THE STATE OF
MARYLAND

ear 1800 to 1805, Indian

PRICE—55 50.

PARTICULARS OF THE CAPTURE OF THE PRIVATEER.

From numerous depredations committed on the American commerce, several masters and mates of different vessels had lodged complaints with Captain Gregory, of them having been plundered of their provision and clothing, in consequence of which Capt. Gregory being bound to ports on the Main, notified that vessels bound that way might avail themselves of his protection. Accordingly two schooners placed themselves under the protection of the Grampus, and on the second day after leaving St. Thomas the Grampus was discovered to be in company with the privateer. The Reviewers say—" Yet there remains the certain fact, that more than a thousand MSS. are in existence from an age far older than the oldest, which have otherwise come down to us, and which, however difficult to decipher, are still proved by experience to be legible." This is a seeming a delightful hope on the world of letters, and we cannot but expect that able, attentive and laborious a man as Sir Humphrey Davy, will give the world some of those MSS. It was the discovery of a library of MSS. among those coins which was heard with most interest by the literary world.

Herculaneum was a city on the Italian coast of some note, which in the time of Pliny the elder, A. D. 79, was buried beneath an eruption from Mount Vesuvius. The city Pompeii and some smaller places were buried at the same time. Herculaneum was covered in the first instance by showers of cinders and hot ashes, upon which the burning streams of lava poured and filled the city with a mass, which, as it cooled passed into stone. That the inhabitants had time to save themselves and their most valued possessions appears from the circumstance that few skeletons, jewels or precious articles of any kind, have been found. As Stabiae, three female figures were discovered, one of which was apparently a servant and was carrying a wooked casket; the two other figures had golden bracelets and ear rings, which are now preserved in the museum at Naples. At Pompeii according to Eustache, about sixty skeletons have been found.

The reviewers give an interesting and elaborate account of the various means devised to unroll and decipher the MSS. They were found in cases, the wood of which the cases were made was in a state of coal and dropped to pieces when it was touched. The cases were filled with black rolls, which at first were thought to be bits of no value and many of them were thrown away or trodden under foot as such. The regularity, however, of their position, awakened the suspicion of what they were, and they were carefully collected to the number of 2000, and deposited in the museum of Portici. These manuscripts were on papyrus, mostly of uniform dimensions, viz: a span long and three or four fingers thick, some were but half a span long. So thin was the paper originally, and so frail was it made by the operation of heat and time, that a breath affects it. The blacker the rolls are, and the more perfectly charred, the more easy are they to be unrolled and deciphered.

HERCULANEUM.

From the Democratic Press.

In the North American Review, of one of the last volumes, published by the Academicians of Portici, are some facts and remarks respecting Herculaneum, which we purpose to embody. After regretting, the disappointment which the Literary world has experienced from the works yet published, the Reviewers say—" Yet there remains the certain fact, that more than a thousand MSS. are in existence from an age far older than the oldest, which have otherwise come down to us, and which, however difficult to decipher, are still proved by experience to be legible." This is a seeming a delightful hope on the world of letters, and we cannot but expect that able, attentive and laborious a man as Sir Humphrey Davy, will give the world some of those MSS. It was the discovery of a library of MSS. among those coins which was heard with most interest by the literary world.

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Annapolis, Thursday, Sept. 19.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The Editor is anxious to improve the appearance of the Gazette, and make it a more valuable publication, contemplates enlarging it to an imperial size. This undertaking will be attended with considerable expense, and to effect it the aid of his subscribers and advertising friends is indispensable. Many of them stand charged on his books to a considerable amount. The exercise of ordinary justice on their part, by a liquidation of his claims, will remove every obstacle to the proposed undertaking, and will enable him to furnish them weekly with a larger sheet, and greater variety of matter. With a view to further this object, he requests all persons indebted for the paper, or printing, to adjust their accounts as soon as practicable. In cases where it may not be convenient to call at his office for this purpose, and where it may not be so to pay the whole amount due, he invites debtors to remit by mail (at the Editor's risk), such portions of their respective accounts, as they know to be due, and can spare without immediate detriment to themselves.

FLATTERING.

At a late meeting in England of the Plymouth Agricultural Society, the premium for the best plough was awarded for one made in Connecticut. The gentlemen who examined it pronounced it "superior to every other invention of the kind, which they had an opportunity of examining."

REVENUE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

It is stated that the receipts into the treasury of Pennsylvania for the last 2 months, exceed \$340,000.

PENSACOLA.

Amounts from Pensacola up to the 7th August, state, that 7 or 8 cases of yellow fever had occurred. Precautionary steps had been taken by the board of health to prevent its extension. The fourth regiment of U.S. Infantry, quartered in the town, are said to be quite healthy.

From the New York Statesman.

"LOVE HATE EYES."

The Westchester Herald states, that a villain of the name of Wm. Rosler, was detected in robbing the stage of Michael Marks, by a young lady and gentleman, who, as the term goes, were keeping company in the house directly opposite to the scene of burglary. While they were prolonging their midnight vigil, indulging in walking dreams of auptil felicity, they saw the villain enter the store through the window, and when he was cleverly in, young Damon stepped across the floor made fast, and gave the alarm, which resulted in the easy apprehension of Rosler.

BENEFIT OF CLERGY.

A most remarkable and unprecedented instance of this clerical immunity from punishment being twice prayed by a culprit occurring this day. As will be seen by the following report, a jury were twice sworn, in the same case—first, to try the prisoner, on the indictment; and secondly, to try whether the identical prisoner had or had not already taken the benefit of clergy.

William Smith, aged 20, was convicted of stealing a shirt, and other articles of wearing apparel, the property of John Keen.

When called up for judgment, he knelt down in the usual way, and prayed the benefit of clergy.

The Judge was about to pass sentence in case of grand larceny, but was informed that the prisoner had on a former conviction received the benefit of clergy, and had been sentenced to four months imprisonment.

On this communication, the learned Judge ordered him to be placed among the capital convicts.

The prisoner then put in a plea, denying that it was the person so convicted, which was followed by a replication.

The replication and certificates having been read,

Mr. James Sheriff was sworn. I am the governor of the Aylesbury jail. The prisoner at the bar was convicted at the Lent Assizes, 1821, and sentenced to four months' imprisonment, for stealing bacon, the property of Wm. Chard. At the time of that conviction, he prayed and received the benefit of clergy.

Mr. Justice Bent observed this was the first time during a long professional life, that he had known a jury called on to decide a point like the present. The prisoner on that day had been convicted of a clerical offence, and prayed the benefit of clergy, but it had been clearly proved, by the evidence of Mr. Sheriff, who could not be mistaken, that he had been convicted, and received the benefit prescribed by the humanity of the law. It was clearly laid down, that no person could receive the benefit more than once, and if he was convicted a second offence, however trivial, he was precluded, and that offence became capital.

He had never known such a case go to the consideration of a jury; it was therefore for them to judge whether the prisoner had received the benefit of clergy or not.

The Jury instantly returned a verdict in the affirmative.

Sentence of death was then passed on the prisoner in a most impressive manner, and his Lordship hoped his example would operate on the minds of others, and prevent a repetition of crime.

London paper.

A mushroom was lately gathered in a field, at Churchill, near Dewsbury, belonging to Mr. Isaac May, which measured 32 inches in circumference, and weighed 11 ounces. Ibid.

NIGHTS OF LAW.

At our late Sessions, Daniel Cox, and Joseph Francis, were charged with stealing a duck, but the duck proved to be a drake. They were acquitted.

Wolverhampton Chronicle.

From the Philadelphia Union. Is there a heart that never lov'd? Horace and Virgil, two boot blacks, who, with the names of the two famous Latin bards, inherit a portion of fire, though not exactly of the poetic description, were yesterday, with their wives, brought before one of our aldermen, accused of disturbing the peace of the neighbourhood.

These two coloured gentlemen, some time since, fixed their affections on two sisters, Phillis and Flora, and in due time each led his own fair to the altar, where the Right Rev. Mr. —— united them for life. All was love and harmony during the season of courtship; but oh!

"The time arrives, the dangerous time, When all those virtues opening now so fair, Transplanted to the wild's tempestuous clime,

"Must learn each passion's boist'rous breath to bear."

Horace, finding it harder to support two than one, soon became tired of his new burden.—He however concealed the cause of his dissatisfaction from his wife, till she one day very plainly told him that she would skiver him alive, if he did not reveal the secret of his ill humour.

He tantalized her, replied, that it was her sister he wanted, and not her, and that with her he never could live in peace. "Why not tell me this in time?" exclaimed the indignant Phillis, and forthwith started for the house of her sister and brother-in-law. This worthy couple also, it seems, had had a little matrimonial jarring that morning, which rendered them the more ready to part; and Virgil declared his perfect willingness to swap wives with Horace. That the bargain might be closed, they started for the house of the latter; but he, to their surprise, declared that he would have neither Phillis nor Flora; he was tired of matrimony; he would have no wife at all. This so vexed Virgil, and excited the indignation of the sisters, that they all three commenced a personal attack on Horace. He resisted, but would probably have been conquered, had it not been for Phillis, whose returning affections induced her to desert the enemy, and take the side of her husband. Seizing boot-tree, she wielded it with such force as to bring Virgil to the ground. Soon afterwards, the peace officers arrived and took them all into custody.

The magistrate ordered them to pay the costs; and go home and settle the matter among themselves, advising each of them to rest content with his own wife.

From the Same.

"I lov'd you for your cupboard dear, I wo'd you for your cash.—Old Song.

One day last week, a handsome young widow went before a magistrate, and accused a certain gentleman of various and manifold misdemeanors. Women are always eloquent when in love or in affliction: we shall suffer her to tell her own story.

"If your honour will allow me, I'll begin with the day I first saw this man, and tell you all the circumstances. Six months ago, Sir (two months after my poor, dear husband died,) he came to my house and took boarding. He had then just arrived from Connecticut, from which place he brought neither trunks, books, money, nor politeness. His hat contained his ward robe, (one shirt,) his pocket, his library, (one old spelling-book,) his purse, six brass farthings, (all the rest of his brass was in his face:) his politeness was, nobody knew where. Such were his hopes and his accomplishments; yet I allowed him to have board, expecting to be paid from the profits of a school which he said he meant to establish; but he soon gave up his notion of school keeping, for that of love making, and began to practice his wiles on my too susceptible heart. He said that his father was a rich man, but that he had quarrelled with him, and run away with a girl whom he wished to marry, contrary to his inclinations, which induced him to leave home. His story was plausible, and I can only acknowledge, that all at once, he gained my affection; and after he had secured my heart, he handled my cash till he was master of all I possessed. Every day new coats were coming from the tailors, new shirts from the seamstress's, new hats from the hatter's, new stockings from the dry good store—all were paid for by me, and I was to have himself and his fortune in return; for every time he wanted money, he swore I was to be his wife, and that he would marry me as soon as himself and his father were reconciled. He went on in this

way till he left me without a cent, and coming to me the other day for 20 dollars, abused me because I had not given him, and said that he would never marry me, as I was false as I was fair. I told him, with tears in my eyes, that I had no money, or he should have it. He then fell into a violent rage, broke my looking-glass, tumblers, and tea-pots, and swore that I wanted to deceive him. This was his return for all my kindness! I then said, that if he would pay me all he owed for money borrowed and for board, he might go where he pleased. He answered, that he had paid me in kissas on my old lips, more than all was worth; and, God knows, I would rather have one dollar than all his kisses, for he has left me nothing but a broken heart—he has eaten me out of house and home." Bursting into tears, she sat down to weep.

The gentleman then arose in a violent passion. He could not bear to hear himself defamed in such a manner. Every word of the accusation was false. He only wished she was a man, then he would know how to seek redress.

Somehow or other, however, his colour changed, and his courage seemed to abate, when a man did actually step up to him, declare himself the friend of the lady, attest the truth of her declarations, and offer him any kind of redress, he should choose to demand. "I have nothing to do with you, Sir," said the gentleman, "I was bred a lawyer, and not a duellist; by the one avocation I can support life; by the other, I should lose it."

The magistrate told the widow, that the proper way for her to obtain redress, was to bring an action at law; but if she chose, she could then sue for the amount of her bill. This was accordingly done, and the gentleman, not being able to procure bail, was provided with lodgings in Arch-st. somewhere beyond Broad.

POSTSCRIPT.

DEATHS in Baltimore and Philadelphia.

The number of interments in the city of Baltimore for the week ending on Monday morning last, is stated in the report of the Board of Health to have been 91.

The number of interments in the city and liberties of Philadelphia for the last week was 93.

THE FEVER AT NEW YORK.

No abatement of the fever appears to have taken place in New York as late as Sunday last. On that day eight new cases were reported.

GENERAL JACKSON'S PROSPECTS.

A New Orleans paper of the 15th August, states that General Jackson will receive all the votes of Louisiana, for President of the U.S. in addition to those of Tennessee. It is likewise stated, he will be supported by South Carolina, his native state, Georgia, Mississippi and Alabama. If Kentucky and Ohio should be thrown into the scale, he will certainly become a very formidable candidate.

Balt. Chronicle.

GENERAL JACKSON.

An Alabama paper, after allowing to Gen. Jackson great military merit, and expressing doubts of his qualifications for a civil office concludes with a wish that "if he be made President he will hang every scoundrel in Washington within five minutes after his inauguration."

EDWARD COLES.

Formerly of Virginia, is elected Governor of the state of Illinois. N. Intell.

ANOTHER MASSACRE AT SCIO.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman to his friend in Washington, "Scio, 24th June, 1822.

There was a final massacre of the Greeks of Scio on Thursday last, 4 or 5000, in consequence of the Greek fleet having sent a fire ship among the fleet of the Turks, and succeeded in blowing up one of their new frigates, with the Captain Pasha and 2000 men."

THE FUR TRADE.

Since the abolition of the United States Factories, a great activity has prevailed in the operation of this trade. Those formerly engaged in it have increased their capital and extended their enterprise; many new firms have engaged in it, and others are preparing to do so. It is computed that a thousand men, chiefly from this place, are now employed in this trade on the waters of the Missouri, and half that number on the Upper Mississippi. The Missouri Fur Company, which alone employs upwards of 300 men, have reached the mountains, and will soon be on the Columbia river. Others have the same destination, so that the rich furs of that region will soon cease to be the exclusive property of the Hudson Bay Company.

Besides furs, the Rocky Mountains may produce something else to reward the enterprise of those who penetrate their recesses. They are a continuation of the Andes, which stretch through South America and Mexico, and abound wherever they are.

The Rocky Mountains were called the Shining Mountains by the early travellers, from their glittering appearance in the sun, occasioned by the peculiar brilliancy of the many stones which are found upon them. A hunter pursuing his game found the silver mine of Potosi, and many others have been discovered by like accidents, and there is no reason to suppose that other valuable stones may not yet be made.

St. Louis, Miss.

The American brig *Jessie Maria*, Captain Green, of New York, with 600 bales tea and roll tobacco, was taken off Isle, on the 5th July, by the British cruiser *Prince of Wales*, Capt. Oliver, and carried into Greenock.

The Harrisburgh Pa. Chronicle of the 9th, says they have had but one shower sufficient to wash off the dust since the 12th July. Opossums, &c. turn up scarcely any, and the crop of potatoes and corn, &c., notwithstanding the excessive drought in many parts of the state, it is, says the Chronicle, remarkable that the Susquehanna is not so low by three-fourths towards the head waters of this river and its tributary streams.

LARGE MELON.

A water-melon weighing thirty-four pounds, and measuring three feet four inches in circumference, was lately raised by Mr. Joseph Hall of Albany.

MORTUARY.

Departed this life on Sunday night last Mr. JESU CHANDLER, editor of the Maryland Republican, in the 8th year of his age. The deceased was a native of the State of Delaware, but resided in this city during the last 13 years of his life.

On Monday morning last, near South River, Mr. JOHN DAVIDSON, Carpenter and Joiner. He had been sometime at work on the bridge now erected across that river.

The editors in Baltimore will probably oblige the friends of the deceased (who reside there), by inserting the above. His friends will be taken care of until some of his friends shall come and receive them.

In Washington City, after an illness of two weeks, the Rev. SAMUEL DAVIS, Minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, aged about 25 years.

We desire to remain, sir, yours respectfully,

Mr. Noah Ridgely.

Sir—It is with great pleasure and satisfaction I inform you of the wonderful cure performed on me, you will kindly excuse the essence of mustard. I have been greatly afflicted with rheumatic pains, as to lose entirely the use of my right leg, thigh and hip, indeed extended to my shoulder. By the use of the bottle I purchased of you I am perfectly cured. You are at liberty to publish this great cure for the benefit of those persons suffering under this dreadful affliction.

THOMAS WOOTON,
2 miles on the Washington road.
Lee's Fever and Ague Drops—Price 75 cents per bottle—formerly \$1.

We are now happy to inform you that the result (after a correct trial) of your Lee's Ague and Fever Drops, has been of the most flattering kind, not only a few cases have been cured of that very disagreeable and irksome complaint, but, sir, every case, so far as our inquiries have reached, has been perfectly cured, and some indeed by a few doses only.

We desire to remain, sir, yours respectfully,

NEAL RICHMOND, & CO.
To Mr. Noah Ridgely, Baltimore.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the Itch—Price 50 cents large boxes—small do. 37 1/2 cents per box—formerly large boxes 75 cents small do. 50 cents.

Warranted to cure by one application, tree from mercury, or any pernicious ingredient—This vegetable remedy is so mild, yet efficacious, that it may be used with the utmost safety on the most delicate pregnant lady, or child of a week old.

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion—Price 75 cents per bottle.

The Persian Lotion operates mildly, rendering the skin delicately soft and smooth—improving the complexion.

Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific—A certain and effectual cure for the venereal and gonorhoeal. Price \$1 per bottle and box.

Lee's Tooth Ache Drops—

Which give immediate relief. Price 50 cents per phial.

Lee's Tooth Powder—

Which cleanses and beautifies the teeth. Price 50 cents a box.

Lee's Eye Water—

A certain cure for sore eyes. Price 50 cents a phial.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir—

For the cure of head aches. Price \$1 a bottle.

Lee's Corn Plaster—

For removing and destroying corns. Price 50 cents a packet.

Lee's Lip Salve—Price 50 cents a box.

The above Famous Family Medicines, are for sale, wholesale and retail, by

NOAH RIDGELY, Proprietor.

Baltimore, No. 68 Hanover st.

GIDEON WHITE, and

JEREMIAH HUGHES.

Annapolis.

Who have just received fresh supplies.

Please to observe, what ever, and where ever you buy, none can be Lee's Genuine Family Medicines, without the signatures of the proprietor.

NOAH RIDGELY.

Late Michael Lee & Co. are genuine.

September 19. 1195

Chancery Sale.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias from the county court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale on Friday the 20th day of September next, on the premises.

Fifty Acres of Land,
lying on the west side of Stockett's Run, and two Negro Boys. Taken as the property of George C. Stewart, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Cliffor & Randall, for the use of James Cox and Richard G. Cox, execs. of James Cox, Jr. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock for Cash.

BENJ GAITHER, late Sheriff.
A. A. County.

Aug. 29.

State of Maryland, sc.
Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court,
August 24th, 1822.

On application by petition of Nicholas Brewer, jun. administrator of William Kilty, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Maryland Republican.

Thomas H. Hall,
Reg. of Wills A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Md. letters of administration on the personal estate of William Kilty, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 28th day of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 24th day of August 1822.

Nicholas Brewer, jun. Adm'r.

Aug. 29. 6w.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel County Orphans Court,
Aug 24th, 1822.

On application by petition of George Mackubin, administrator of Richard Mackubin, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Maryland Republican.

THOMAS H. HALL,
Reg. Wills. A. A. County.

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of A. A. county, in Md. letters of administration on the personal estate of Richard Mackubin, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 28th day of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 24th day of August 1822.

George Mackubin, Adm'r.

Aug. 29. 6w.

FOR SALE,
By SHAW & GAMBRILL, Annapolis

Price \$3 00.

A REPORT

Of all such

ENGLISH STATUTES
As existed at the time of the first emigration of the people of Maryland, and which by experience have been found applicable to their local and other circumstances; and of such others as have been made in

ENGLAND OR GREAT-BRITAIN
And have been introduced and practised, by the

COURTS OF LAW OR EQUITY;
And also all such parts of the same as may be proper to be introduced and incorporated into the body of the **STATUTE LAW OF THE STATE.**

Made according to the directions of the Legislature.

BY WILLIAM KILTY,
Chancellor of Maryland.

To which are prefixed,

AN INTRODUCTION
And Lists of the Statutes, which had not been found applicable to the circumstances of the people:

With Full and Complete Indexes.

The proceeds of the sale of the above work are, by a resolution of the General Assembly, to be appropriated, under the direction of the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, and the Chancellor of Maryland, to the purchase of Public Library, for the use of the Superior Courts, and the General Assembly.

Aug. 15.

Family Flour

The subscribers keep, and intend keeping, a regular supply of the

Best Family Flour,

which they will sell at a very small advance on the Baltimore price, for Cash

Adam and Jao. Miller.

July 4.

NOTICE.

The subscriber has obtained from the orphans court of St. Mary's county, letters of administration on the personal estate of William J. Brooke, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased, are respectfully notified to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement; those indebted are earnestly requested to make immediate payment to

John L. Miller, Adm'r.

August 29.

3w.

ANNAPOLIS

Jockey Club Races.

Will be run for over the Annapolis Race Course on Tuesday the 15th day of October next, a Jockey Club Purse of not less than 300 dollars, heats 4 miles each, carrying weights agreeably to the rules of the club.

On Wednesday the 16th, a Colt's Purse will be run for of not less than 150 dollars, heats 2 miles each.

On Thursday the 17th, a Sweepstakes of not less than 100 dollars, heats 3 miles each, free for any horse, mare, or gelding, the winning horse on the first day excepted.

Isaac Holland, Treasurer.

The Editors of the Maryland Republican, Annapolis; Intelligencer, Washington; Patriot and Federal Republican, Baltimore; Eastern Gazette, and Star, will publish the above once a week until the 15th October, and forward their accounts to the subscriber.

I. H.

Annapolis, Sept. 12, 1822.

Subscribers to the Jockey Club are requested to call and pay their Subscriptions.

The members of the Jockey Club will meet at Williamson's Tavern the evening previous to the race.

N. B. The Club take the opportunity of informing Gentlemen of the Turf, that they have secured a new Race Course, inferior to none in the United States, and within about a mile of the City.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained letters agreeably to the last will and testament of Henry Duvall, late of Anne-Arundel County, deceased; all persons having claims against the deceased are required to produce the same for settlement, and those that are indebted to make payment.

Caston B. Duvall Ex'r.

Sept. 5.

3w.

Negroes Wanted.

Persons having healthy young Negroes to dispose of will find a purchaser, who will give them a liberal price, in cash, on applying at Williamson's Hotel, or to Mr. Wm. Caton, Annapolis, Sept. 5.

This is to give Notice,
That the subscriber intends to apply, by petition in writing, to the Honourable the judges of the county court for Anne-Arundel county, to be held at the City of Annapolis on the third Monday in October next, for a commission to mark and bound all the following tracts or parcels of land, of which the subscriber is seized, lying and being in Anne-Arundel County, and State of Maryland, known by the name of "Bear Hill," "Benson's Request," "Boyce Beginning," and "Robert's Lot," whereof all persons in any wise concealed or interested, are hereby desired to take notice.

THOMAS WORTHINGTON
(of Nicholas.)

July 25th 1822

Feb. 28.

For Sale,

The valuable Establishment in the City of Annapolis, late the property of Dr. Upton Scott, and now occupied by Samuel Chase, Esq. consisting of a large & convenient Dwelling House with Stable, Carriage House, suitable out buildings, an extensive garden, containing a great variety of fruit of the best kinds, a Green House, all enclosed with substantial brick wall.

Also a lot containing two acres of ground, situated on the Spa Creek, and convenient to the above Establishment, enclosed with a post and rail fence. The situation is pleasant and healthy, and well calculated to afford an agreeable residence to a large family.

For terms apply to Col. Henry Maynader, Annapolis.

C. BIRNIE.

July 1822.

Just Published

And for sale at this Office and at Mr.

George Shaw's Store—price 25cts

The Constitution of Maryland,

To which is prefixed,

The Declaration of Rights—

With the amendments and grants therin

Oct. 25.

The University of Maryland.

ST. JOHN'S

AND

WASHINGTON

COLLEGES.

The reputation and welfare of Maryland have been deeply afflicted by the fall of this University; and although it is the common duty of every man in the state to endeavour to reconstruct it, there seems to be something more than an ordinary obligation upon those, who claim to be the Alumni of the Institution, to co-operate, and to make one vigorous, united effort, to resuscitate and to restore it to its ancient usefulness and fame, that they may be the special means of transmitting to their descendants, and to posterity generally, the benefits of an Institution which the wisdom of their forefathers had created for them.

It is therefore respectfully suggested to the Alumni of this University, wherever residing, to hold a meeting on the first Friday in December next, at St. John's College in Annapolis, (by permission of the Visitors and Governors,) to take into consideration the practicability of reviving this University, the plan, and the ways and means necessary to effect it.

As the Chancellor of the state is upon the spot, and is always one of the Visitors & Governors of the University, it is also suggested that he be invited to attend as President of the Convention.

Should this proposition meet with the approbation of those to whom it is directed, it may be useful to insert short paragraphs in the several news papers of the state, and of the District of Columbia, favourable to the plan, and urging a general attendance at the Convention—as it is not only desirable that our once distinguished and venerable "Alma Mater," should be re-animated and restored by her Sons, but particularly so that they should form a Brotherhood of every surviving member of the family to undertake the noble work, to which gratitude and duty equally invite.

I. H.

Annapolis, Sept. 12, 1822.

Subscribers to the Jockey Club are requested to call and pay their Subscriptions.

The members of the Jockey Club will meet at Williamson's Tavern the evening previous to the race.

N. B. The Club take the opportunity of informing Gentlemen of the Turf, that they have secured a new Race Course, inferior to none in the United States, and within about a mile of the City.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained letters of administration on the personal estate of the late Wm. Duvall, late of Anne-Arundel County, deceased; all persons having claims against the deceased are required to produce the same for settlement, and those that are indebted to make payment.

Caston B. Duvall Ex'r.

Sept. 5.

3w.

ALUMNUS.

P. S. The Editors of newspapers throughout the state, and in the District of Columbia, are requested to give this publication a few insertions in their respective Journals.

May 16

t D.

THE STEAM-BOAT

MARYLAND

Will commence her regular route on Wednesday the 6th of March, at 8 o'clock from Commerce-street wharf Baltimore, for Annapolis and Easton, and on Thursday the 7th will leave Easton, by way of Todd's Point, the same hour, for Annapolis and Baltimore, leaving Annapolis at half past 2 o'clock; and continue to leave the above places as follows: Commerce-street wharf, Baltimore, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and Easton on Sundays & Thursdays, at 8 o'clock, till the first of November, and then leave the above places one hour sooner, so as to arrive before dark.—Persons wishing to go from Easton to Oxford can be landed for 50 cents each, the same from Oxford to Easton.

Passengers wishing to proceed to Philadelphia will be put on board the Union Line of Steam Boats, in the Patapsco river, and arrive there by 9 o'clock next morning.

The Maryland will commence her route from Baltimore for Queen's-town & Chestertown, on Monday the 1st day of April, leaving Commerce-street wharf at 9 o'clock every Monday, and Chestertown every Tuesday at same hour, for Queen's-town and Baltimore, during the season.

Horses and Carriages will be taken on board from either of the above places, All baggage at the risk of the owners.

All persons expecting small packages, or other freights, will send for them when the boat arrives, pay freight and take them away.

Feb. 28.

REMOVAL.

FDK. SHAFFER LITIG,

Has removed his store from opposite the City Tavern to the store kept as a vendue opposite the Market; where he respectfully invites the attention of the public to a very large and well selected assortment of

Dry Goods,

Groceries,

Hardware and

Stationery,

purchased for cash at auction, which

he will sell lower than the Baltimore

retail prices, for cash. Also an invoice of Men's, Women's, Boys', Girls' and Children's SHOES.

Annapolis, Aug. 29.

3w.

For Sale.

THE HOUSE AND LOT,

Now occupied by Richard L. Crabb, esq.

near the Bath Spring. Possession will be

given on the 1st of November next. For

further particulars and terms, apply to the

subscriber, living on the head of Severn, or

Robert Wards, of Ben, esq. Annapolis.

James W. Wadsworth.

Aug. 17.

3w.

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the

late firm of WARFIELD & RIDGELY,

are requested to present the same to David

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias from the county court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale on Friday the 20th day of September next, on the premises,

Fifty Acres of Land,
lying on the west side of Stockett's Run, and two Negro Boys. Taken as the property of George C. Steuart, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Clayton & Randall, for the use of James Cox and Richard G. Cox, Ex-ers. of James Cox, Jr. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, for Cash.

BENJ GAITHER, Late Shff.
A. A. County.

Aug. 29.

State of Maryland, sc.
Anne-Arundel county, Orphans Court,

August 24th, 1822.

On application by petition of Nicholas Brewer, jun. administrator of William Killy, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Maryland Republican.

Thomas H. Hall,
Reg. of Wills A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Md. letters of administration on the personal estate of William Killy, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 28th day of February next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 21st day of August 1822.

Nicholas Brewer, Jun. Adm'r.

Aug. 29. 6w.

State of Maryland, sc.
Anne-Arundel County Orphans Court,

Aug 24th, 1822.

On application by petition of George Mackubin, administrator of Richard Mackubin, - late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette and Maryland Republican.

THOMAS H. HALL,
Reg. Wills. A. A. County

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of A. A. county, in Md. letters of administration on the personal estate of Richard Mackubin, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 28th day of February next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 24th day of August 1822.

George Mackubin, Adm'r.

Aug 29. 6w.

FOR SALE,
By SHAW & GAMBRILL, Annapolis

Price \$3 00.

A REPORT

Of all such

ENGLISH STATUTES

As existed at the time of the first emigration of the people of Maryland, and which by experience have been found applicable to their local and other circumstances; and of such others as have been made in

ENGLAND OR GREAT-BRITAIN
And have been introduced and practised, by the

COURTS OF LAW OR EQUITY;
And also all such parts of the same as may be proper to be introduced and incorporated into the body of the

STATUTE LAW OF THE STATE.

Made according to the directions of the Legislature.

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And Lists of the Statutes which had not been found applicable to the circumstances of the people:

With Full and Complete Indexes.

The proceeds of the sale of the above work are, by a resolution of the General Assembly, to be appropriated, under the direction of the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, and the Chancellor of Maryland, to the purchase of a Public Library, for the use of the Superior Courts, and the General Assembly.

Aug. 15.

Family Flour

The subscribers keep, and intend keeping, a regular supply of the

Best Family Flour,

which they will sell at a very small advance on the Baltimore price, for Cash

July 4. Adam and Jno. Miller.

NOTICE.

The subscriber has obtained from the orphans court of St. Mary's county, letters of administration on the personal estate of William J. Brooke, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased, are respectfully notified to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement; those indebted are earnestly requested to make immediate payment to

John L. Miller, Adm'r.

August 29. 3w.

ANNAPOLIS

Jockey Club Races.

Will be run for over the Annapolis Race Course on Tuesday the 15th day of October next, Jockey Club Purse of not less than 300 dollars, heats 4 miles each, carrying weights agreeably to the rules of the club.

On Wednesday the 16th, a Colt's Purse will be run for of not less than 150 dollars, heats 2 miles each.

On Thursday the 17th, a Sweepstakes of not less than 100 dollars, heats 3 miles each, free for any horse, mare, or gelding, the winning horse on the first day excepted.

Isaac Holland, Treasurer.

The Editors of the Maryland Republican, Annapolis; Intelligencer, Washington; Patriot and Federal Republican, Baltimore; Eastern Gazette, and Star, will publish the above once a week until the 15th October, and forward their accounts to the subscriber.

The University of Maryland.

ST. JOHN'S

AND

WASHINGTON

COLLEGES.

The reputation and welfare of Maryland have been deeply afflicted by the fall of this University; and although it is the common duty of every man in the state to endeavour to reconstruct it, there seems to be something more than an ordinary obligation upon those, who claim to be the Alumni of the Institution, to co-operate, and to make one vigorous, united effort, to resuscitate and to restore it to its ancient usefulness and fame, that they may be the special means of transmitting to their descendants, and to posterity generally, the benefits of an Institution which the wisdom of their forefathers had created for them.

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As the Chancellor of the state is upon the spot, and is always one of the Visitors and Governors of the University, it is also suggested that he be invited to attend as President of the Convention.

Should this proposition meet with the approbation of those to whom it is directed, it may be useful to insert short paragraphs in the several newspapers of the state, and of the District of Columbia, favourable to the plan, and urging a general attendance at the Convention—as it is not only desirable that our once distinguished and venerable "Alma Mater," should be re-animated and restored by her Sons, but particularly so that they should form a Brotherhood of every surviving member of the family to undertake the noble work, to which gratitude and duty equally invite.

1 H. Annapolis, Sept 12, 1822.

Subscribers to the Jockey Club are requested to call and pay their Subscriptions.

The members of the Jockey Club will meet at Williamon's Tavern the evening previous to the race.

N. B. The Club take the opportunity of informing Gentlemen of the Turf, that they have procured a new Race Course, inferior to none in the United States, and within about a mile of the City.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained letters agreeably to the last will and testament of Henry Duvall, late of Anne Arundel County, deceased; all persons having claims against the deceased are required to produce the same for settlement, and those that are indebted to make payment.

Sept 5. Upton B. Durall Ex'r.

3w.

NEGROES WANTED.

Persons having healthy young Negroes to dispose of will find a purchaser, who will give them a liberal price, in cash, on applying at Williamson's Hotel, or to Mr. Wm. Caton, Annapolis, Sept 5.

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber intends to apply, by petition in writing, to the Honourable the judges of the county court for Anne Arundel county, to be held at the City of Annapolis on the third Monday in October next, for a commission to mark and bound all the following tracts or parcels of land, of which the subscriber is seized, lying and being in Anne Arundel County, and State of Maryland, known by the name of "Bear Hill," "Benson's Request," "Boyce Beginning," and "Robert's Lot," whereof all persons in any wise concerned or interested, are hereby desired to take notice.

THOMAS WORTHINGTON

(of Nicholas.)

July 25th 1822.

For Sale,

The valuable Establishment in the City of Annapolis, late the property of Dr. Upton Scott, and now occupied by Samuel Chase, Esq. consisting of a large & convenient Dwelling House with Stable, Carriage House, suitable out buildings, an extensive garden, containing a great variety of fruit of the best kinds, a Green House, all enclosed with a substantial brick wall.

Also a lot containing two acres of ground, situated on the Spa Creek, and convenient to the above Establishment, enclosed with a post and rail fence. The situation is pleasant and healthy, and well calculated to afford an agreeable residence to a large family.

For terms apply to Col. Henry Maynard, Annapolis.

July 1822.

Just Published

And for sale at this Office and at Mr. George Shaw's Store—price 25cts
The Constitution of Maryland,
To which is prefixed,
The Declaration of Rights—
With the amendments grafted thereto
Oct. 25.

Sheriffalty.

WILLIAM C. DAVIS,

Respectfully informs his fellow citizens of Anne Arundel county, and the City of Annapolis, that he is a Candidate for the suffrages, as Sheriff, at the election in October 1822.

Sept. 12. 3m.

Notice is hereby Given,

That an election will be held at the Ball Room in this city, on Monday the 7th day of October next for the purpose of electing a member to Congress, and two delegates to represent the said city in the next General Assembly. At the same time and place an election will be held for the purpose of choosing (agreeably to the charter of the city,) a Mayor, Recorder, five Aldermen, and seven Common Councilmen. By order of John Miller, Clerk Corp. Annapolis, Sept 12, 1822.

Land For Sale.

The subscriber will sell to the highest bidder, on the premises, on Tuesday the 8th day of October next at 11 o'clock, forenoon, if not sold before at private sale, one hundred and twenty-three acres of land by measurement, situated and lying in the neighbourhood of Annapolis, known by the name of the Poor House Lot and Rope Walk, and the land purchased from Jonathan Pinkney, Esq. making a compact farm, on this is a comfortable dwelling house, kitchen, corn house and houses for curing tobacco, with a good proportion of movable meadow.

It is deemed unnecessary to give a full description of this property as purchasers will view and judge for themselves. The terms will be accommodated which will be made known on the day of sale.

WILLIAM N. NICHOLS, (of Isaac.) September 15.

50 Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber residing in Anne-Arundel county, near the Cross Roads Post Office, Maryland, on the 12th day of August, 1822, a negro man named Jack,

thirty years of age, of dark complexion, with a scar on his chin, five feet seven or eight inches high. He took sundry clothing with him. He is fond of spirituous liquors, and when spoken to hangs down his head.

I will give thirty dollars for said fellow if taken in the state, and secured in Baltimore gaol, or the above reward if taken out of the state, and secured in Baltimore gaol, or elsewhere, so that I get him.

S. GAMBRILL.

Sept 12, 1822. 8w.

CABINET MAKING.

The Subscriber, at his Shop, in Church-street, opposite the Post-Office, having provided himself with Mahogany, and other materials, for carrying on the

Cabinet Making Business, &c.

Solicits the public for a portion of their custom, which will be thankfully received.

He will likewise furnish and superintend

FUNERALS,

On the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms.

He will also attend to the business of

Upholstring and Paper Hanging.

JOSEPH WEEDON.

Ann Arbor, Jan. 3, 1822.

DISSOLUTION.

The subscribers have this day, by mutual consent, dissolved their business under the firm of D. RIDGELY & CO. All persons having claims against said concern, are requested to bring them in for adjustment; and all those indebted to it are hereby called on to come forward, and make immediate payment to David Ridgely, or John W. Clagett, who are solely authorized to settle all the transactions of said firm.

DAVID RIDGELY,

WM. WARFIELD,

JNO. W. CLAGETT.

August 6, 1822.

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the late firm of WARFIELD & RIDGELY, are requested to present the same to David Ridgely for adjustment; and all those in any way indebted to said firm, are now called on to make immediate payment to David Ridgely, who is alone authorized to receive and pay away monies, and to manage all the business of said concern.

WM. WARFIELD,

DAVID RIDGELY.

August 6, 1822.

PRINTING.

Of every description, neatly executed at this Office.

State of Maryland.

Anne-Arundel county, Oct. 1822.

Aug. 9th, 1822.

On application by petition of Henry Maynadier, administrator of William Bowser, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Maryland Republican.

Thomas H. Hall, Reg. of Wills A. A. County.

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Bowser, late of Anne Arundel county deceased, and two delegates to represent the said city in the next General Assembly.

<p

MARYLAND GAZETTE AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. LXXVII.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1823.

No. 39.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
BY

JONAS GREEN,
CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SACRED MELODY.

There is a thought can fill the soul,
Above the dull gold sphere that bounds it;
star, that sheds its mild control,
Brightest when grief's dark clouds surround it;
And pours a soft, pervading ray,
Life's ill may never chase away!

When earthly joys have left the breast,
And 'e'en the last fond hope is cherish'd
Of mortal bliss—too like the rest—
Beneath woe's withering touch hath per-

ished—
With fading lustre streams that light,
A halo on the brow of night!

And bitter were our sojourn here,

In this wild wilderness of sorrow,

Did not that rainbow beam appear,

The Herald of a brighter morrow,

A merciful beacon from on high,

To guide us to Eternity!

—

ICE.

Having obtained

el-county orphans

ministration on the

of John Thompson,

, deceased, he has

deeded to make

it, and these have

legally auth-

ent, to

thompson, Adam.

NEGRO GIRL

6

Reward

the subscriber

of Severn, An-

on the 1st of the

woman named

—

PIA,

ers, formerly the pre-

Basil Brown of this

is a sullen, obstinate

mark, except the

he has a brother liv-

ing, where it is most

one. If taken in the

and, and lodged in ga-

bove reward, and if

miles from home, and

five fifty dollars.

J. MEWBURN.

July 18, 1822.

for Sale.

part of Lot No. 27

(fronting 60 feet)

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the 1st day of Oct

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Daniel Mahoney.

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22, a valuable you-

28 or 30 years of age.

Hogs, Sheep, Hous-

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Tobacco, alread

bove property will be

a short credit to sum-

ale to commences at

OB WITWRIGHT.

The wisest of men a fool.

—

From the Balt. Chronicle.

MASONIC ODE.

impire and kings have passed away,

into oblivion's mine;

and towering domes have felt decay.

Since auld lang syne.

Low in the vale, where a streamlet ran,

As under a tree reclin'd,

A pigmy measured the wit of man,

By thinking on woman-kind:

Oh! a woman's killing eyes, he cried,

And a soft bewitching smile,

With a thousand, thousand charms beside

Our senses to beguile!

Mark every glance that confirms her sway;

Note, too, each dimple's power;

Look on her lips how the young love play!

Like bees on the honied flower!

Gaze on her bosom of sweets and take

This truth for a constant rule,

Enchanting woman can always make

The wisest of men a fool.

—

From the Law of Java, by Colman.

THE WIT OF MAN.

When should lovers breathe their vows?

When should ladies hear them?

When the dew is on the boughs;

When none else are near them;

When the moon shines cold and pale;

When the birds are sleeping;

When no voice is on the gale;

When the rose is weeping;

When the stars are bright on high,

Like hope in young love's dreaming,

And glancing round the light clouds fly.

Like soft tears to shade their beaming,

The fairest smiles are those that live

On the brow by starlight wreathing;

And their lips the richest incense give

When the sighs are at midnight breathing;

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INTERESTING.

The United States squadron in the Mediterranean, consisting of the Constitution, the Ontario, and Nonsuch, sailed in June last on a cruise up the Archipelago to Smyrna. The following is an extract from a letter from a young Midshipman, on board the Constitution to his father in New-York, relating some interesting particulars of the voyage.—[*Com. Adv.*]

On June 17th, 1822.—Arrived off the Island of Milo, situated at the entrance of the Archipelago. The inhabitants are Greeks, and principally pilots for the Archipelago; and vessels bound up usually stop here to procure one, as the navigation is extremely difficult in consequence of the many small islands and rocks which are laid down incorrectly on the charts, and with which few persons except these pilots are well acquainted. A French brig of war which had arrived in the harbour a little while before, had reported us to be a Turkish squadron from our bearing a red pendant at the mainmast head, which we had used merely to show the wind; this intelligence threw the inhabitants into some consternation, and they were preparing to defend themselves when we approached, & showing our colours, we were soon recognized as friends. Our pilot informed us that the Greek and Turkish squadrons were cruising in the vicinity of Smyrna; that the former, by reason of their inferiority to the latter, dared not venture an engagement, but took every opportunity to harass the enemy and capture their vessels by stratagem. The Turkish fleet consists of several line of battle ships and smaller vessels to the amount of 30 sail. The Greek squadron consists of 8 or 10 sail, but none larger than the Ontario. After leaving Milo, where we took on board a pilot without coming to anchor, we observed on the 19th, at 2 P. M. a great fire in the direction of the Island of Scio, then distant about 15 or 20 miles, and in about an hour and a half afterwards, we saw and heard a violent explosion, and it was the general opinion on board, that some vessel had taken fire either in the Greek or Turkish squadrons and blown up. At noon we discovered the Turkish squadron heating up the Straits of Scio, and could plainly discern their red ensigns. In the afternoon the Nonsuch spoke an Austrian brig who confirmed our conjecture as to the fire and explosion of the previous evening. The Austrian informed us that while the Turkish squadron was at anchor in the Straits of Scio, the Greeks sent in two fire ships, one of which succeeded in getting along side the Admiral's ship of 80 guns, and blew her up with 7000 souls on board. She had in all 2000 on board, principally soldiers, of whom only 300 were saved. The other fire ship was discovered as she was attempting to get alongside the Vice Admiral, who was at anchor, surrounded by the rest of the fleet, all of whom, on discovering the Admiral on fire, immediately cut their cables and went to sea. We were informed that the situation of the fleet was such, that had the Vice Admiral taken fire, the whole squadron would have been destroyed. We passed soon afterwards some of the wrecks of the Admiral, and among other things picked up an elegant silk bed quilt, which no doubt had belonged to the cabin of the Captain Pacha—several dead bodies at the same time drifted by us.

On getting to the northward of Scio, we discovered the Turkish squadron at the entrance of the Gulf of Smyrna, apparently heating in, and consisting of 32 sail—We dispatched the Nonsuch to communicate with the Vice Admiral, but on her approaching them, they all made sail and stood from her, apprehending, possibly, she was a Greek fire ship. The Nonsuch continued to chase, but was unable to come up with them. Having a strong sea breeze in our favour, we stood in for the harbour, and anchored below the town, about twelve miles from the town. With some difficulty we got permission on the 23d to pass the fort and go up to Smyrna, the Grand Bazaar being apprehensive that we were Greeks in fire vessels in disguise. On the 24th, we got under way and sailed up the harbour with the Nonsuch and Ontario in company, and anchored abreast of the town. We found lying here four French frigates, one Dutch and one English with two sloops of war, and two Austrian brigs. We were informed by the master of an American brig, who arrived here shortly before us, that in coming through the Straits of Scio, he had picked up the first lieutenant of the Turkish Admiral, alive, about four hours after the explosion, and brought him to this place; he also informed us that the Greeks had succeeded in capturing a fine brig of 18 guns, at the same time. We were soon tired of Smyrna, it is without exception, the vilest hole I ever saw or heard of. The houses are seldom more than two stories, and those very low, the streets are narrow and dirty, and are principally covered over like some of our market places, perhaps, however, I did not see the best part of the city. All the Turks are armed with a brace of pistols and cutlasses—some have three or four of each, and the least word, or even a look, from a Greek, of whom there are a great many slaves here, is returned with cutting him down or blowing out his brains; an instance of this kind occurred a short time after our arrival, and to which one of our officers was a witness; the poor Greek, however was not killed, but had his shoulder most severely gashed. Smyrna is divided into two towns, commonly called Frank and Turk town. The former is the residence of the Franks, (a name given by the Turks to all Christians) and the latter is occupied by the Turks, although the Franks have free access to it, except during the Turkish festivals on holy days, when it is death for a Frank to be found there. One of their festivals had just ended when we arrived here, and it was not considered safe as yet to venture into Turk town. I was on shore but 3 or 4 hours, & was never before so heartily disgusted with a place. I had frequently to jump out of the way for fear of being trod down by a big six foot high Turk, for these fellows are not very ceremonious here about inside walks, and such a little fellow as I, had to dodge them as well as I could.

We sailed from Smyrna on the 25th of June, and on the 28th, have left off the island of Ispora, and sent a boat into the harbour. A number of the inhabitants came on board, and appeared to be very glad to see us, being under the impression that we had come to assist them against the Turks; and would not believe to the contrary, until convinced by the Commodore that we were not authorized by our government to take any part in the contest. They informed us that their squadron, consisting of 33 sail (the largest of which is not over

400 tons) was in pursuit of the Turkish fleet, and watching for a favourable opportunity to attack them, or send in another fire ship. They also informed us that Athens, which had been for sometime in the hands of the Turks, had been retaken. Among those who came on board to see us, three were pointed out who were in the fire ship which blew up the Turkish Admiral.

On the 1st of July we arrived off the harbour of Ispora, in the island of the same name, situated about 45 miles, to the north and west of Milo. It being the intention of the Commodore to stop but a few hours, we did not anchor, and it had no opportunity of going ashore. This is said to be the strongest island the Greeks have in their possession; it is well fortified, and the town makes a fine appearance from the bay. A great many of the inhabitants, as usual, came on board to see the ship. They were much disappointed when informed that we had not come to assist them, which was almost the first question they asked.—They were very particular in their enquiries respecting America, its government, population, commerce, &c. &c. on all which points they received very ample information from our Commodore. They told us that they were in daily expectation of being assisted by the Americans, or some of the European powers, from whom they had solicited succour in their struggle for freedom—that, at all events, it was their determination to hold out by themselves as long as possible, and that they had every thing prepared for embarking for America with their families, should they be driven to that extremity. The Commodore went ashore to pay his respects to the Commandant of the place, and was saluted on landing, with 18 guns.

We have received intelligence here from Candia, by the arrival at Milo of the French sloop of war Olivia, Captain Begoin, who was at Candia at the arrival of the Egyptian fleet and at their landing. The Isporians, (a Grecian people,) after suffering them to land and pitch their tents, had attacked and killed a great number of them, so much so that the camp remained covered with dead bodies. An immense number of the Turks who endeavoured to swim off to their fleet, were drowned, and the remainder, with Hassan Pacha, their chief, and son of Mehemet Ali Pacha of Egypt, were fortunate enough to save themselves in the fortress of Candia. Capt. B also informs us that he had a private conversation with Hassan Pacha, who told him, with a great deal of sang froid, the dreadful errand with which he had been charged, which was to destroy all the Greeks in the Archipelago, but, happily for the Greeks, he had failed in his enterprise. Among the transports which had carried the Turkish troops, there were six English merchantmen, which he had observed with their colours flying many hours after the landing. Our ships, cruising on the western coast of Greece, inform us that the Souliots, (a Grecian people,) being blockaded by 24000 Turks, under the command of Churchist Pacha, had vigorously attacked them during the night, killed 2000 of them, taken 300 prisoners, and put the rest to flight. There were also in that fleet, Austrian ships, which served as transports for the expedition against Candia.

Before sailing for the Archipelago, and while we lay at Leghorn, our ship was thronged with visitors, among the principal ones was Lord Byron. He appeared to be much embarrassed when he first came on board, and with difficulty made out to introduce his companion, an Italian Count. All the officers of our ship and of the Ontario, together with our consul and lady, were at the gangway to receive him, and as we all stared away at his lordship without much reserve, it is no wonder he was a little disconcerted. He afterwards made a visit to the Ontario, and Captain Chauncy was so much pleased with him, that he complimented him with a salute of 17 guns and on his departure manned the yards and gave him three cheers. His lordship was very much pleased to see in Capt. Chauncy's cabin a very elegant edition of his works, and observed that it was the greatest compliment Capt. C. could possibly have paid him.

USEFUL.

From the American Farmer.

The following recipe comes from the hands of a lady, eminent for the neat and judicious management of all her household concerns; we can say from happy experience, that tables spread under her superintendence, are always inviting, as well for the variety of good things, as for the taste with which they are displayed.

TO PRESERVE TOMATOES THRO' THE WINTER.

Peel the Tomatoes, cut them small, and stew them without water, their own juice being sufficient, season them with salt, pepper, grated ginger, garlic pounded fine, to your taste—when cool, put them up in bottles and cork them so as to exclude the air—look at them frequently, if you observe an effervescence of mould, or a disposition to ferment—heat them over a slow fire—they must be done in an earthen pan, or the fine red colour will not be so well preserved—they require to be kept on the fire some considerable time, until some are wasted, or they will not keep—when the weather is cool there will be no further trouble with them.

From a Liverpool paper of July 10.

BRITISH NAVY—1822.

10 of 120 guns—1200	31 of 42 guns—1302
1 of 112 guns—112	2 of 38 guns—76
3 of 110 guns—330	3 of 36 guns—108
1 of 108 guns—108	2 of 34 guns—68
2 of 106 guns—212	2 of 30 guns—60
5 of 104 guns—520	20 of 28 guns—560
4 of 98 guns—392	13 of 26 guns—338
1 of 86 guns—96	6 of 24 guns—144
7 of 84 guns—588	4 of 22 guns—88
1 of 82 guns—82	16 of 20 guns—108
13 of 80 guns—1040	64 of 18 guns—1152
7 of 78 guns—546	6 of 16 guns—96
3 of 76 guns—228	5 of 14 guns—70
86 of 74 guns—6361	20 of 12 guns—240
7 of 64 guns—458	62 of 10 guns—620
11 of 60 guns—660	1 of 9 guns—9
5 of 58 guns—290	2 of 8 guns—16
5 of 56 guns—56	5 of 6 guns—30
8 of 50 guns—400	2 of 4 guns—8
2 of 48 guns—96	
67 of 46 guns—3082	1515 vessels & 22,321
4 of 44 guns—176	guns.

This table we have drawn up from the Quarterly Navy List, published; and it cannot fail to be interesting to the public.

THE U. S. SCHR. GRAMPUS.

Capt. Gregory arrived at Charleston on the 12th inst. with her prize, the Spanish privateer Palmyra, or Fancuta, of Porto Rico. The Grampus brought in 76 prisoners, and has not during her whole cruise lost a single man.

This privateer had been actively engaged in committing depredations upon American vessels. She had demanded a sight of the papers of a brig under convoy of the Grampus on the 9th August, but was positively refused by Capt. Gregory, who was not at the time acquainted with the predatory methods she had been carrying on against defenceless merchantmen. On the same evening the Grampus arrived at St. Thomas, where Capt. Gregory received the depositions of several American ship masters in that port, whose vessels had been plundered by her. He immediately conceived it to be his duty to take her should he again fall in with her, which he did the good fortune to do on the 18th following, while convoying several vessels to Curacao. The privateer being required to surrender as a pirate, her captain affected, not to understand what was said; and on its being repeated, he fired a broadside and village of musquetry into the Grampus. This brought on an action which lasted three and a half minutes, in which the Palmyra was reduced to a wreck, and compelled to strike. She had one killed and 7 wounded.

The only injury received by the Grampus, was a few shot holes in her sails and rigging.

The people of St. Thomas were much pleased at the capture, & set a subscription on foot to reward the crew of the Grampus. This, however, Capt. Gregory would not permit to be carried into effect.

Eleven of the prisoners, who were sick, were sent by Capt. Gregory to Porto Rico, with a letter to the Governor, informing him of the cause of the capture, and expressing a wish that the harmony existing between the two countries might not be interrupted by it.

Several of the prisoners have been identified as part of the Cape Antonio gang.

LAW CASE.

Doylesford, (Bucks Co.) Penn. Sept. 17.

In the Court of Common Pleas, a trial of a very interesting nature took place:

Paul Beck, Jr. of the city of Philadelphia, brought an Ejectment against John Henry Augustus Claudio, for the possession of a valuable property, situate in the Borough of Bristol, which he purchased at Sheriff's Sale, in May, 1817, during the Insanity of Thomas G. Kennedy, Esq. The purchase money was \$3000. The attorneys for the plaintiff, were Charles Chauncy, Horace Binney, and John Fox, Esqrs.

For the Defendant, Joseph R. Ingersoll, and Abraham Chapman, Esqrs. Edward Ingersoll, Esq. was also retained—but ill health prevented his attendance.

The defence set up by the Defendant, was founded on an article called a Marriage Contract, of the following purport:

It appears that on Sunday, the 10th of August, 1800, Mr. Claudio married Frederica Gellenkamp, at Lippstadt, in Westphalia, Germany; and that he received on the succeeding day in trust for his wife, 617 Carolina—884 Frederic D'Or, and 136 Ducats of Holland, being together of the value of \$6496 30—money of the United States, this amount to be for the sole and unlimited use of Mrs. Claudio, under the very express condition, that neither the above monies, nor the real or personal property, which Mr. C. should inherit from his Mother should be disposed of in any manner, except according to the will and unlimited and only proper disposal of Mrs. Claudio, or her lawful heirs. This agreement was executed in a formal manner, in the presence of his Mother and Susanna Gellenkamp, the Mother of Mrs. Claudio. Mr. Claudio went first to London, and afterwards came to America, as an Agent to transact business, being compensated by a liberal salary of about \$2000 per annum, and a commission of one per cent, on all sales effected; expenses paid by his employer.

Some of the facts of the case follow—Paul Beck, Jr. was in habits of business with Mr. Claudio, who appears to have possessed his confidence—and was his creditor to a large amount. In August 1816, they liquidated their accounts, and Mr. Claudio was a debtor to the amount of \$13,000. For this sum he executed a Judgment Bond to Mr. Beck on the 3d of August, 1815, payable in 18 months; which was entered on the Record of the 14th of August of the same year. Mr. Claudio was at that time, and now, in possession of the property referred to, which with its original cost and embellishments by Mr. Claudio, is estimated at \$16,000.

Messrs. Reed, Hutchinson and Church, had regularly conveyed the property to Mr. Claudio. And as security for the payment of a debt exceeding \$12,000, Mr. and Mrs. Claudio, in November and December, 1814, transferred the property by a regular Deed to Ernest Swendler, transferred when the debt was paid—it appeared that all this debt was afterwards paid, except \$2270—whch Swendler relinquished in favour of Mrs. Claudio—and that Swendler, on the 9th of November, 1815, conveyed the property to Mr. Jones, in trust for Mrs. Claudio. Mr. Claudio went first to London, and afterwards came to America, as an Agent to transact business, being compensated by a liberal salary of about \$2000 per annum, and a commission of one per cent, on all sales effected; expenses paid by his employer.

Another machine has been invented by Samuel Davidson, of Romulus, N. Y. for dressing flax. Its whole cost, including the patent right, is only forty dollars. It has been tried by many of the most respectable farmers. They estimate the saving in labour at three-fourths, and the saving in flax a one-fifth, compared with the common mode; while it leaves the texture of the thread unbroken. By the use of this machine the process of rotting may be dispensed with as it will answer for dressing the flax either with or without rotting.

—[*Ev. Post.*]

THE NEW BOUNDARY LINE.—The following resolves were passed at Cornwall, U. C. on the 9th Aug. by a respectable meeting. The Hon. Neil McLean in the chair:—

Resolved, That it appears if the boundary line as lately published, be carried into effect, there will be no water communication with Lower Canada, as the line will come within a few yards of the Canadian shore, including no part of the navigable channel of the river.

Resolved, That should the Lower Long Sault and Barnhart's Island be given up, it will be effectual in surrendering all right to the free navigation of St. Lawrence.

Resolved, That a memorial be presented to the governor general, praying his immediate interference with his majesty's government, to prevent the ratification of the agreement entered into by the commissioners.

There is, undoubtedly, weight in the foregoing considerations. It is difficult, however, to conceive the mode in which it is expected that his majesty's government can prevent the ratification of the agreement entered into by the commissioners, unless by a renewal of negotiations. Should this be agreed to by the respective governments, it is not unlikely that an arrangement may take place, by which the fortifications at Kousé's Point may be restored to the United States as an equivalent for granting to the British colonies a right to the free navigation of the St. Lawrence, which they have good reason to be unwilling to surrender.

—[*N. Y. American.*]

THE LIVERPOOL MARKET.

Extract of a letter dated Liverpool, 8th August, 1822.

The sales of cotton during the last few days, have not been quite so limited as might have been apprehended, from the quiet and dull state of the market—but in upland and New-Orleans, they have generally been in great demand.

The buyers of Sea-Island have not been able to establish the reduction of 1-2 per lb. submitted to at the last sale. A few sales, however, have been made at 37s per cwt. per year, will not command 44s.

The accounts of the London Cotton Market, quote a reduction of 3s per cwt. on all descriptions of wheat. The last market day, about 830 quarters of new wheat were offered, the quality fine, at 30s per cwt.

The weather has been very bad, and our grain market very dull.

VOLCANO OF CLAY.

A very remarkable phenomenon has lately attracted the attention of the eastern declivity of Etna. It is a volcano of clay, which has burst forth in a plain at 200 paces from the sea. The clay is ejected two and a half feet; the efflux may be up to six feet, or seven feet, and spreads itself in such a manner, that at a mile's distance it forms a marsh of slough.

This clay is excellent for pottery.

—[*Penn. Correspondent.*]

THE FEVER AT NEW YORK.

The last statement of the number of deaths of the yellow fever, now prevailing, in this city, amounted to 142. We understand that account to have been made up to Saturday last, that is the 1st of September.

As far as we have been able to collect the number of cases of the disease, from the daily reports, there have been about 220 in the whole. This number also includes all those who are known to have sickened in the country, and all those who were sick on the 16th. From this state of facts, it would seem that one half of the whole number of cases that have been reported, have terminated fatally. According to our recollection of former times, when the fever has existed here and elsewhere, the proportion of deaths was much smaller than this statement exhibits. It has been heretofore a frequent remark among the physicians, that the disease was the most mortal in the earlier stages of its prevalence, but that afterwards it grew milder and yielded more readily to medical remedies. We could

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, Sept. 25.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The Author anxious to improve the appearance of the Gazette, and make it a more valuable publication, contemplates enlarging it to an imperial size. This undertaking will be attended with considerable expense, and to effect it the aid of his subscribers and advertising friends is indispensable. Many of them stand charged on his books to a considerable amount. The exercise of ordinary justice on their part, by a liquidation of his claims, will remove every obstacle to the proposed undertaking, and will enable him to furnish them weekly with a larger sheet, and a greater variety of matter. With a view to further this object, he requests all persons indebted for the paper, or printing, to adjust their accounts as soon as practicable. In cases where it may not be convenient to call at his office for this purpose, and where it may not be so to pay the whole amount due, he invites debtors to remit by mail (or the *Editor's* risk), such portions of their respective accounts, as they know to be due, and can spare without immediate detriment to themselves.

BOSTON.

Among the Expenses of Boston, for the current year, we notice the following—for Public, Classical and Primary Schools, \$44,500—for new School House, \$19,000—for Oil, Lamps, &c. \$10,000—for City Watch, \$9,000.

A DECISION.

In the Legislative Council of Florida a motion was made (the object of which was to provide for the election of a delegate to Congress, the United States Soldiers there should not vote,) and decided in the negative by the casting vote of the President, Dr. Bronough. The number of soldiers in Florida, according to the Washington Gazette, is about 700, and sufficient, if they should exercise the privilege, to decide the election in favour of any candidate they may support.

BRAZIL.

The Editor of the National Gazette, "says we learn that the Prince Royal in Brazil, has proclaimed himself Emperor of Brazil, and that the official documents has been received in Philadelphia."

A CLERGYMAN.

In Connecticut who completed fifty years in the work of the Ministry on the 18th of March last, states the following singular fact—that the town in which he performs his parochial duties now contains a population of 900 souls—that 500 had died within the preceding half century, and that 2837 had emigrated from it, during that period. The venerable pastor further states that he is lived to bury all his first church, and all four of his first congregation.

IN NEW-ENGLAND.

By the papers, the fields are loaded with excellent Indian corn; uncommonly fine crops of rye, barley, and oats have been well housed. Potatoes, and all other vegetable tubers, promise abundance in size and superiority in quality, and the orchards in almost every direction are literally breaking down with loads of rich fruit, with which they are burthened.

CURIOSITIES.

The editor of the Perry Forester says he has been put in possession of a small water turtle, a toad, the roof of horse's mouth, and a wasp or bee's nest, all petrified into solid stone. This is a wonderfully rare collection to be presented with at one time. It is to be hoped the possessor will take care, that his wasp nest be kept in its present solid and inanimate state, or he may be stung with his rare curiosities.—N. Y. American.

PRINCE YPSILANTI.

Was the son of a Greek Hospodar (Governor) of Moldavia.—When the Russians entered that province, in 1811-12, the Emperor Alexander took the Hospodar's family under his protection;—put his son to a military school, gave the eldest, the subject of this article, a commission, and afterward introduced him into the family. He was with the Emperor near Dresden, when Moreau was killed by his side; and it has been said, was wounded by the shot which killed Moreau. For his conduct in the Greek insurrection, the Russian Emperor ordered his name to be struck out from the army, and Ypsilanti, having fought an army in Hungary, was arrested, and is now prisoner in the celebrated fortress of Nagatz.—Centinel.

A DARING PIRATE.

By the Mechanic, Mafet, arrived at Charleston, 9 days from Havana.

Sebastian Sanchez, captain of a coasting vessel, appeared before the captain of the port of Havana, on the 30th August, and stated, that on the 8th he was boarded on his passage from Montevideo to this port, by a strange boat, with armed men;—he finally succeeded, however, in killing one of them, and taking the plunder, who were carried into Arcos de Cananea, where they were delivered up to the justice of the country. At the same time appeared, Don Joaquin Raquies, of the coasting sloop *Jaime*, who stated, that on the 28th ult. he was boarded by a privateer, calling himself Margarita, who took every thing valuable from him and put on board a sum of prisoners, taken out of other coasters, and ordered him for Arcos de Cananea, with instructions to deliver the following letter to the public authorities there, viz.—"Having informed that a coaster which was captured by me this morning, had risen from the men put on board to navigate her, and carried her into your port, I request that you will send them off to me immediately, without which, I shall set fire to all the buildings in your village, burn all the boats which may fall into my hands, and sink the crews in your sight."

OL MARKET, od Liverpool, 8th Aug. 1822.

During the last few weeks, quite as limited as from the quiet port—but in England, have generally been 15, from the former of Sea-Island have not the reduction of 1-2 in the last sale, 14

£. A few sales have been made at London, £100, £120, &c. pr. or. on all the last market day, new wheat was offered £100 per ton, £100 and our grain

AFRICAN SETTLEMENT.

The Agent, at Baltimore, of the African settlement at Cape Measurado, appears to have received late accounts from that Colony, of a very flattering description. Houses have been built for the natives, who were employed in the cultivation of cotton, indigo, and other productions of the tropical climate. None of them are anxious to return, and harmony and good fellowship were generally prevalent. The place was abundant in all the fruits of the tropical climate, besides being suspicious to the growth of tea and coffee. There is a place in Cape Measurado, where the natives believe that the devil resides, and they were, on that account, extremely averse to a portion of the territory. They occasionally attend and sacrifice a fowl, to propitiate the favourable regards of their former deity. The natives still make their sacrifices, although the Americans have purchased their right and title to his dominion in Cape Measurado. Preparations are making at Baltimore for another vessel to sail to the Colony during the present season.

CAPE MONTSERRADO.

Extract of a letter from Mr. J. Ashman, to the Rev. Mr. Hawley, of Washington City, dated on board the brig Strong, Captain Otis, who sailed from Baltimore on the 19th May last, with a number of captured Africans, for the American settlement at Cape Montserrado.

At sea, near the Western Islands, June 24, 1822.

Dear Sir:

We are now 36 days from Baltimore, and have two days to make in order to reach St. Michael's one of the Western Islands, where, on account of the unexpected indouress of the passage, it has been judged necessary to touch and recruit a few days, and procure fresh provisions and water for the remainder of the voyage. I should be apprehensive of the worst consequences from bringing the people directly to the coast, after a passage of eight or ten weeks, confined the whole time to salt provisions and a sea regimen, many of them reduced by sea-sickness, and that in the most sickly season of the year.

We have had one very severe storm, of more than a week's continuance; but God delivered us from the elements, and from our fears—both of which were considerably excited. Except that long and comfortable period, in which we were obliged to lie at anchor off shore, at the time, with scuppers open; but by prompt and uncomplaining exertions on board, she received no damages.

The same squall was experienced at the Brothers, just above Hell Gate; but the hail was only the size of pigeon eggs, and was only of twenty minutes duration. The Revenue Cutter Alert, Captain Cuthbert, was lying at anchor off shore at the time, with scuppers open; but as the sailors said it, we had pleasant weather, and generally fair but light winds.

Our vessel is as safe as the diluvian ark, and perfectly tight in the roughest sea, but perhaps the dullest sailor afloat: A pleasant breeze gives us 3 miles progress an hour, & a tempest not more than 7. Consequently, our voyage must be double the length of either of the two preceding, which were performed in fast sailing ships. Bating these circumstances we have been highly favoured. All is health, and industry, and harmony, on board. Our natives begin to read and spell short words, some of them fluently. We keep all hands employed at their books, from 4 to 6 hours daily, and contrive to make them fill up the remainder of the time in some useful occupation.

I will add a few lines when an opportunity offers to despatch my letters.

Payal, July 1.

Having reached the vicinity of the port on the 20th of June, and finding the wind at east, we judged it would be a loss of time to attempt beating to St. Michael's, and ran in here. Our stores have been thoroughly overhauled, the vessel cleansed, fresh water and vegetables added in, and the people, in appearance, well prepared to encounter the heat and rains of Africa. We trust, with God's blessing, we shall reach Montserrado better conditioned than any of our predecessors. The run from this island is from three to four weeks in such a sailing vessel as ours.

Our people are daily on shore 12 hours, altho' not positively sick when we put in, are greatly improved in health, strength & spirits.

These islands are the image of Paradise; there are nine in the group, and produce every article of food and luxury that can be named. Wine, rum and fruits are the staples. They feel no winter; none of the heat we suffer in America in the summer.

The population of all is above 200,000, who found little difficulty in following the parent government in its recent revolution.

Their civil and religious, has been essentially improved by the change. There are here about half a dozen Americans. The population of the town of Villa Orta is 5,000. The three convents, to two of which nunnery are attached, are in hourly expectation of an order from the Cortes in Lisbon for their suppression, and the sequestration of a part of their wealth.

As a step preparatory, a plenary absolution has been given to all their religious vows. The nuns are spoken of as the most dissolute of their sex, and the monks most temperate. The latter are numerous, and the religious buildings of the place are huge Gothic piles, some of them several centuries old.

The college held by the Jesuits at the time of their expulsion from the island, the greater part of which is now used for a wine vault, has a front of 700 feet, and must, in its time have been an enormously rich establishment.

I have seen but two individuals, an English gentleman and his lady, who shew a decent respect either to religion or its institutions. These individuals are, I believe, truly pious, and, having endured a residence in Faya three years, are about to remove to America, solely to regain their religious privileges.

I am, dear sir, your friend and servt.,

J. ASHMAN.

LABOUR REWARDED.

Stockbridge, (Mass.) Sept. 5.

In a letter from James Whiston, esq. of Lee, to the editor of this paper, he says, "I have raised the present season, on one acre of land belonging to my farm, eighty-five bushels of Oats."

From the Morning Post.

RETURN.

Of the killed, wounded, and missing, in the late wonderful duel between Mr. McDuffie and Col. Cumming.

Killed—none.

Wounded—in the back—one.

Missing, at roll call—none.

Shook hands—two.

Seconds—safe.

Horses & negro coachmen—alarmed.

The public,—very much amused by the performers, who appear to have paid great attention to stage effect. Further particulars in the bills of the play.

GRANAT SETTLEMENT.

There is an extensive Manufactury Establishment at Dover, N. H. The capital is \$500,000, a great part of the shares, we believe, are owned in the city (Boston.) The proprietors have a Cotton Manufactury, which carries 2000 spindles, employs 40 hands, 150 hands, and at which 10,000 yards of sheeting and shirting are manufactured and bleached per week. During the last season, the company erected a building of 60 by 80 feet, a stories, containing a rolling and slitting mill, and factory, and machine. The basement and second story are devoted to the rolling and slitting mill—the construction of the rolling mill is on a new principle, having but one water wheel placed at the side of the platform. The third story is used as the nail factory, and from 5 to 200 tons of iron per year, are cut into nails in this factory. The factory is occupied as a machine shop, in which 50 hands are employed, in making the various kinds of machinery for new cotton manufacture, now erected on the same site, which is to be 150 by 43 feet, and will carry 4000 spindles, and employ from 150 to 200 hands, and probably produce 20,000 yards of cloth per week. This, with other improvements going on at Dover, will prove of lasting advantage to the town, which is to become the Manchester of New Hampshire.

POSTSCRIPT.

INTERMENTS IN BALTIMORE.

The Board of Health in Baltimore report 27 interments in that city during the week ending the 23d inst.

FEVER AT NEW-YORK.

Eight new cases of fever were reported by the Board of Health in New-York on Sunday last; and two other cases confirmed.

A heavy frost was observed in the neighbourhood of Boston on Wednesday morning the 18th instant.

FROM ST. JOHNS, PORTO RICO.

Captain J. Bass, of the brig Caroline Anna, at Charlotte on the 10th inst. in 10 days from St. Thomas, states that when he left there was reported, that on the arrival of the wounded men at St. Johns, P. R. sent by Capt. Gregory from the Palmyra, the man who had his leg shot off, was placed in a conspicuous position in the city to raise the spirits of the mob, and all the Americans in port were obliged to keep close until the arrival of the Cyane, two days later, which ship had orders to demand the release of all American vessels which had been captured by Spanish cruisers, and in case of a refusal to capture all cruisers she might fall in with.

FROM THE NEW-YORK GAZETTE, Sept. 17.

DREADFUL HAIL STORM.

We learn by a gentleman from Hackensack, New Jersey, that on Saturday in the evening between 6 and 7 o'clock, there was one of the most dreadful hail storms ever known at that place. The hail, upon an average was as large as a black walnut, and it was calculated that 10,000 panes of glass were broken in the neighbourhood.

On the north side of the church 146 panes of glass were broken. The wind was a gale from N W during the fall of hail. The extent of this hail storm was about four miles wide, and in its course destroyed the grain, &c.

The same squall was experienced at the Brothers, just above Hell Gate; but the hail was only the size of pigeon eggs, and was only of twenty minutes duration. The Revenue Cutter Alert, Captain Cuthbert, was lying at anchor off shore at the time, with scuppers open; but by prompt and uncomplaining exertions on board, she received no damages.

SINGULAR.

In Gibraltar, it is the opinion that yellow fever is propagated only in the night. For the last seven years the inhabitants of that place have encamped during the nights of what is called the "Red" or "Yellow" season, at the Neutral Ground, in the suburbs of the city, and returned to their lodgings in the day. They have escaped the pestilence since this practice has been adopted, and the same measure is recommended by proclamation of the present year.

Phil. paper.

YELLOW FEVER IN THE UPPER COUNTIES.

We understand (says a paper published at Charlottesville, under date of 12th inst.) that a fever of a very malignant type, now prevails in the upper part of Fluvanna and some other counties on James River. There have been several cases, 4 or 5 of which have terminated fatally. The physicians have pronounced it to be the yellow fever.

[Norfolk Herald of the 18th.

HOW TO PRESERVE CIDER.

Take your first made cider, which is fit, only for the still, and convert it to brandy; put nine gallons of this brandy into a new barrel, then fill the barrel with late made cider, well strained, and bung it tight. This gives you the strength of near four barrels of cider, in one. The strength given to it by the brandy will preserve sweet wine, for many years. The barrels should be new, and clean. In this manner any farmer who has the fruit, may put up, in six barrels, the essence of twenty barrels of good cider, and keep it until a time of need. It will fine itself, and will grow better with an increase of age. Besides, it is not wanted as cider, it is a very pleasant cordial, when undiluted, and, with the addition of a bunch of wild grapes, bruised, and put into each barrel, it imbibes a peculiar flavour of the grape, and becomes a very pleasant wine. Now is the time for grinding up the early windfalls; and the cider which these produce, if distilled, will furnish the brandy necessary for making the cider wine.

Prov. Journal.

BALTIMORE.

PRICES CURRENT.

(Corrected Weekly.—From the American Farmer.)

Red wheat, \$1 25 to 1 27 1-2.—White do 27 to 1 30.—White corn, 75 to 76 cts.—Yellow do. 70—Oats, 35 to 37 cts.—Rye, 60 to 63 cts.—Flour, 15 cts. per bushel, 10 cts. per bushel of the wagons, 60 50.—Shad, No. 1, trim, \$7 50 to \$8—No. 2, \$5 50 to \$7—No. 1, untried, \$7—No. 2, do. \$6—Herring, No. 1, \$3 25 to 3 27—do. 2, \$3 to 3 12—Beef, Northern meat, per lb. 9 to 9 75—Hams, 12 to 15 cts.—middling, 10 to 11 cts.—Cotton, West India, per lb. according to quality, 15 to 25 cts.—New Orleans prime, 16 to 18 cts.—Georgia, upland, do. 14 to 16 cts.—Cheese, N. England, 15 to 15 cts. scarce—Coal, Virginia, per bushel, 25 to 30 cts.—English do, 40 cts.—Flax per lb. 10 to 10 1-2 cts.—Hops, fresh, per lb. 9 to 12 cts.—Hogs, per lb. 8 to 10 cts.—Lather, soap, per lb. 24 to 25 cts.—Upper do, whole hide, \$3 to 4 25.—Salt, St. Odes, per bushel, 50 cts.—Cadic, do. 42 cts.—Liverpool, blown, 40 cts.—Ground, do. 50.—Turkey Island, 60—Wool, Merino, full blood, per lb. 35 to 40 cts.—Do. mixed, 28 to 30 cts.—Common country do. 20 to 30 cts.—Hats, per ton, \$18 to 20.—Straw, do. \$12—Oats, country, per bushel, 10 cts.

TOBACCO.—No sales, very dull.

OBITUARY.

Died, on Tuesday night, after a longer illness, Mrs. Mary Watts, consort of Mr. Richard B. Watts, of A. A. County.

Sept. 26.

